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From, Intelligencer

Daylestown, Pa.

Date, 8/9/1898

SCOTCH-IRISH FAMILIES.

Some of the Early Settlers in Bucks County.

A Paper by Warren S. Ely, Read Before
the Bucks County Historical Society, at
Its Midsummer Meeting, at Langhorne,
August 9th, 1898.

Full justice has probably never been done the Scotch-Irish race for the part they played in the founding of our great Commonwealth. The history of the English Quaker, the Welsh Baptist, the Swede, the German and Palatine, the French Huguenot, has been fully written, and their influence on our common institutions fully credited, but little or nothing has been said of this one of the most important and dominant forces in the formation of our composite National character.

It is not our object in this brief sketch to go generally into the history of this race in our county or country. The part they took in its settlement and the establishment of a local self-government in accordance with Penn's "Holy Experiment," but too briefly touch upon their national characteristics, and the influence they exerted upon the community. And follow this with a brief account of some of the early settlers and their immediate descendants. Hardy, active, aggressive, intelligent, keenly alive to the necessity of establishing a colony where perfect freedom of conscience in the matter of religious faith could be enjoyed, yet almost fanatically attached to their own religious tenets, those of the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland, they formed an important adjunct to the peace-loving Quaker and phlegmatic German in the formation of our National character, and in the preparation of the somewhat conglomerate elements in our early population for the burdens and responsibilities of self-government.

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Simultaneous with their arrival began the organization of the Presbyterian church, and frequently of schools in connection therewith. The early records furnish abundant evidence of their zeal, the purity of their lives, and their earnest effort to foster in the minds of the young a reverence for Divine teachings, and a due respect for our peculiar Institutions. Their piety, and their rigid enforcement of law and order in their section stands out in strong contrast with the lawlessness of the frontier settlements of later days.

In writing anything like an authentic and connected history of the early Scotch-Irish settlers of America, the historian will find the way beset with difficulties. Unlike his Quaker contemporary, who was most careful and painstaking in such matters, the early Scotch-Irishman appears to have regarded the preservation of family data as of minor importance, and the records of the early churches have either been lost or appropriated by the descendants of the former custodians. The information in reference to this race must therefore be largely sought in the county records and the archives of the State, with some little help from the tombstone inscriptions in the old Presbyterian graveyards.

Prior to 1720 very few of the race had come to America, but in that year appeared the vanguard of that great army of Ulster Scots, with their rugged and aggressive qualities, nurtured amid the adverse conditions of the English policy in church and State, who were destined to have such an important influence in the formation of our coming State and Nation.

They came in such increasing numbers that in 1729 James Logan, the great Secretary and mouthpiece of the Proprietary Government became alarmed. It looks he said as if "Ireland is to send all her inhabitants to this Province," and he feared they would make themselves master of it. The same distrust of this yet untried element in Penn's "Holy Experiment" was largely shared by the prominent people of the Province for many years. When, however, it became necessary to raise troops and formulate plans for the defence of our frontiers from the ravages of the savage hordes, instigated by a National enemy, it became very apparent that the Quaker, the hitherto dominant element in politics could not be relied upon as a Legislator. The Scotch-Irish on the other hand had cheerfully responded to the call for troops, and had in every way upheld the hands of the executive in this trying time. Then it was that their intelligence, courage and patriotism began to receive proper recognition and that they took their place shoulder to shoulder with men of all other nationalities in the upholding and maintenance of our grand Commonwealth. The prominent part played by the Scotch-Irish in the Revolution is well known. It is no detraction from the services rendered by others to say that this race, and especially in this section, was the dominant force in that movement; so mark-

ed was their prominence thereln that an English officer wrting home in 1778 designates the struggle then being waged for freedom, as "an Irish-Scotch -Presbyterian Rebellion."

The principal gateways of the Scotch-Irish "Invasion" before referred to were Philadelphia and Newcastle, from which points they radiated into the counties of Chester, Bucks and Lancaster, and later from these localties, augmented by later arrivals into York and Cumberland and the section west of the Susquehanna.

There is no doubt that one of the earliest settlements of the race was within the borders of our county, and that this was to a great extent the threshold from whence this sturdy adventurous race sent forth its sons into the then untried wilderness of our present Northern and Central counties where they achieved a name to which their descendants refer with pride; at a still later period peopling the valleys of Virginia, the Cumberland Valley, Kentucky, Ohio and the Northwest, Tennessee and portions of the South.

We know that many of the earliest arrivals found homes in Bucks. In 1728 was made the settlement known as "Craig's" or the "Irish Settlement," in the upper part of what was then Bucks, but which, in 1752, became Northampton county. Among the original settlers being Colonel Thomas Craig, William and James Craig, John Boyd, Hugh Wilson, Nigel Gray, with the Lattimores, Horners, Armstrongs, Wallaces Kerrs, Greggs and others. There is little doubt that this settlement was an off shoot from the settlement at Neshaminy. Most of these people were closely allied by kinship with those at Neshaminy, Col. Thomas Craig being a brother of Daniel Craig, of Warrington, and a brother-in-law to Elders John Gray and Richard Walker, of the same place, the latter having married his sisters. The Creightons, Millers and Jamisons, of Neshaminy, were also connections of the Craigs. Col. Thomas Craig owned a large plantation in Warrington for many years after his settlement in Northampton, which he conveyed to James Barclay on the marriage of the latter to his niece, Margaret, the daughter of his brother Daniel; he also had a son Thomas, who married a Mary Wright and settled in New Britain township, where he died in 1746.

The neighborhood of Deep Run, in Plumstead and New Britain townships, was settled by many of the Scotch-Irish as well as a portion of Tinicum and Bedminster, but far the most important settlement in Bucks, and we believe in the influences, religious, educational and otherwise, which flowed from it, one of the most notable in the country, was the one made at the forks of the Neshaminy, with Warwick for its centre.

In 1726 there was already quite a settlement of Scotch-Irish in Warwick, Warrington, Warminster and Northampton, with a scattering representation of the same Nationality in Buckingham, Newtown, the Makefields and New Britain.

It is impossible to fix the exact date

of their arrival from the farther West, many of them being persons of somewhat limited means, and accustomed to the Feudal system in their native country, very few of them took a fee simple title to their lands at first but took up considerable tracts of land on a leasehold with a title to the improvements, though by 1730 many of them had become quite extensive landholders.

Among the earliest arrivals were the families of Craig, Jamison, Baird, Stewart, Hair, Long, Weir, Armstrong, Gray, Graham or Graeme, Wallace and others. Warwick seems to have been the natural centre of the settlement, and while some of the settlers there early associated themselves with the Presbyterian churches of Bensalem and Abington, a church organization was evidently effected at Neshaminy in 1726, at the site of the present Neshaminy church, and near the site of the famous "Log College."

William Miller, Senior, and his wife Isabel, born in Scotland, in 1671 and 1670 respectively, with three sons, William, Robert and Hugh, and at least two sons-in-law, Andrew Long and John Earle, were among the earliest arrivals in the county. The date of their arrival could not have been much, if any, later than 1720, as upon the records of Abington Presbyterian Church is the following entry: "Margaret, daughter of Andrew Long, baptised August ye 4th, 1722." And again on the records of Bensalem Church are the following items, immediately following each other: "October ye 3d, 1725, Andrew Long and Ezabel, his wife, had a daughter baptised, named Ezabel," and "John Earle and Margaret, his wife, had a daughter baptised, named Mary." John Earle is mentioned as a land owner on a draft of Plumstead township, made March 11, 1724, and he and a Thomas Earle were among the petitioners for the organization of the township in March, 1725, but it is improbable that he ever was a resident of the township. Another item appearing on the records of Bensalem Church is this: "George Hare and his wife had a son baptised, named Benjamin, 8-mo ye 1st day, 1724." This George Hare was one of the trustees mentioned in the trust deed for the purchase of land by the "New Lights" in 1744, and died in 1769, leaving a legacy of 21£, for the "support of the Gospel at the new meeting house at Neshaminy, and makes his son Benjamin executor. In 1756, the will of his son directs that "Father be provided for;" this will also mentions the Benjamin whose baptism was above recorded, who died in 1804, "aged about 80 years;" William Hare devises 8£ "for the support of the Gospel ministry at Neshaminy where Rev. Charles Beatty preaches." On the list of "Ye names of those yt have joyned with our Communion" at Bensalem, are Henry Jamison and Jeanne, his wife, and Robert Pock and Elizar, his wife, both early settlers at Neshaminy.

In March, 1726, William Miller Sr., purchased from Jeremiah Langhorn and Joseph Kirkhride, some 400 acres of land in Warwick, out of which he at

once dedicated a corner, about an acre, to the use of a church and graveyard, and in his wills, two of which being on file in the office of the Register of Wills at Doylestown, specifically recites the dedication and confirms it to the use of "Ye Congregation" forever. This tract comprises the present burying ground. The humble church building that once stood there has long since disappeared and all that remains of it is a stone in the graveyard wall bearing the date 1727, and the initials "W. M." and "W. G." The W. M. beyond doubt are the initials of William Miller; it is not known to whom the "W. G." refers, but this ancient relic has suggested the theory that William Miller and the person designated by the letters W. G. may have been the first elders of the church. This idea is somewhat supported by the fact that the published record of the eldership and other officers of the church seem all to date from 1743, the time of the division between the old and new light parties in the church, those named being of the Tennent or New Light party, while William Miller remained with the "Old Light" party at the old church under the ministration of the Rev. Francis McHenry, to whom he refers in one of his wills as his "trusted and well beloved friend" and made him one of the executors.

William Miller was a leading man in the community, as is evidenced by his donation to the church. He and his sons were evidently people of education and refinement. His eldest son, William, was one of the finest penmen of his time. It is not known that William Miller, Sr., served his township or county in any public capacity other than as a member of the grand jury at different times, and as Commissioner of Highways for a few years. In this connection it may be stated that the county officers from the earliest days to nearly the date of the Revolution were monopolized by the Quakers and it was only within a few years of the date of the Revolution that a Scotch-Irishman was elected to any office in the gift of the people of the county. Richard Walker was elected to the provincial assembly in 1747, being the first and only one of his race to represent his county in that body, prior to 1760. He was re-elected continuously until 1759, and the following year was succeeded by James Melvine another Scotch-Irishman.

James Wallace was elected coroner and duly commissioned in 1768, being the first of his race whose name appears on the rosters of the county officers.

William Miller died in 1758 at the ripe old age of 87 years, his wife, Isabel, preceding him but a few months, and both lie in the burying ground which he, thirty odd years before, had dedicated to the congregation of "The Presbyterian Church of Neshaminy." This couple had six children, some of whom it would appear, were married prior to their arrival at Neshaminy. They were William, the eldest, whose wife was Ann Jamison, a daughter of Henry Jamison, who with his three sons settled at Neshaminy at the same time

as the Miller's. Robert, whose wife was Margaret Graham a niece of Elder John Gray, of Warrington, and either a sister or daughter of David Graham who removed from Horsham to Tinicum township, about 1750; Hugh, who died single in 1758-9 was a lieutenant in the provincial service in 1747. He owned a tract of land at the time of his death a part of which is now included in the borough of Doylestown.

The daughters of William Miller were Isabel, wife of Andrew Long; Margaret, wife of John Earle, of Warminster, before referred to and whose courteous qualities seemed to be vouched for by the title "Gentleman John Earle" by which he was generally known, and Mary, the wife of James Curry, of whom little is known, except that it would seem that he lived in New Jersey at the time of her father's death in 1758.

William Miller, Junior, as he was generally known, became a large land owner in Bucks county. He owned and operated a saw mill in Warminster, and was also the owner of a saw mill and tract of land in Rockhill township. Judging from the number of suits in which he was involved it would seem that he was of a litigious tendency. He died in 1786, possessed of a considerable estate. His children and grandchildren intermarried with the Kerrs, Craigs and other Scotch-Irish families of Neshaminy.

Robert Miller, appears as a land owner in Warrington as early as 1735, and when he died in 1753 was the owner of over 300 acres of land. In 1739 he deeded 37 acres on the line between Bucks and Montgomery, then Philadelphia county, to Dr. Thomas Graeme, which tract doubtless formed part of Graeme Park. At the time of his death he owned 100 acres of land adjoining Horsham township, purchased of David Graham then of Horsham township, but later of Tinicum, which said Graham with Margaret, his wife, conveyed, to his, Robert Miller's children, after their father's death "being for some years in the possession of the said Robert Miller" but for which no conveyance had ever been made. This David Graham was probably the father of Mrs. Robert Miller. Robert left four children, Isabel, who became the wife of James Wallace, of Warwick, in 1754; William, who married a Margaret Gold; Hugh, who married Frances Kilpatrick, and Robert, the youngest.

John Earle, died in 1772, leaving three daughters, Margaret, who first married William Erwin, of Plumstead, and after his death became the wife of Matthew Henderson; Mary, wife of John Barnes, and Isabella, wife of Barnard VanHorn. John Earle made his wife, Margaret, and his friend, James Wallace his executors. The settlement of his estate furnishes an illustration of the depreciation of Continental money, that may not be without interest in these days of financial agitation. An inventory was filed in 1773, which shows the total personal estate amounted to about 1900 pounds. Partly owing to the fact that everything was bequeathed to the widow for life, and partly no doubt to the unsettled con-

dition of the country nothing further was done in the estate until 1780 after the death of the widow, and James Wallace being also deceased, letters of administration with the will annexed were granted to Barnard Van Horn, a son-in-law, who filed another inventory of the same goods described in the former inventory. In this latter inventory an eight-day clock was valued at 600 pounds, a table at 100 pounds, nine slaves valued in 1773 at from 8 pounds to 55 pounds each, were appraised in 1780 at from 2250 pounds "for a boy" to 400 pounds. Sixteen acres of oats in the ground are set down at 4000 pounds, and wheat is valued at 25 pounds per bushel. The personal estate in 1780 aggregates 32,000 pounds, about seventeen times the appraisement seven years before. In 1791 a balance of 20,000 pounds, in settlement of the estate is by agreement reduced by a ratio of 50 to 1, or to the sum of 414 pounds.

John Earle was for many years a justice of the peace, and was in every way a prominent member of the community. He acted as administrator and executor of a great many estates, and was frequently appointed by the Court to lay out roads, etc. James Wallace frequently appearing as his colleague.

As has already been shown Andrew Long was one of the original settlers at Neshaminy and probably accompanied his father-in-law, Miller, to this country. He became a considerable land owner, owning nearly 700 acres at his death, which occurred in November, 1738, at the early age of 47 years. He lies buried at Neshaminy, the stone marking his grave being one of the oldest therein erected. His will shows that he had several daughters, all of whom were evidently under age, but he does not specifically name them. The only two who appear of record in the settlement of his estate or rather in the conveyance of his real estate are Mary, wife of Joseph Carr, of Warwick, and Jane, wife of John McClena, clan of Grenidge, Sussex county, New Jersey.

Andrew Long, Sr., had three sons, William, born in 1727, died in 1793, married Elizabeth—and had six children, Andrew, Alexander, John, William, Hugh and Isabella, the latter married Alexander Crawford, of Plymouth. His sons, Andrew and Alexander, removed to Fayette county prior to the death of their father in 1793. William was devised by his father's will the "Merchant Mill, Saw Mill and Plantation of 130 acres, purchased of John Beard." Hugh, 194 acres in Warminster, and John the "Plantation I live on, devised by my father, containing 220 acres." The mill above mentioned is still known as "Long's Mill" and the title remained in the family name until a few years ago.

Andrew, second son of Andrew Sr., born 1730, died 1812, married Mary Smith and had children, John, Andrew, William, Isabella, wife of Solomon Hart, Mary, wife of Barnard VanHorn, Margaret, wife of Harman Yerkes, and Letitia, wife of William Yerkes. Harman and Margaret Yerkes were the

grandparents of Hon. Harman Yerkes, President Judge of the Courts of Bucks county, and William and Letitia Yerkes were the grandparents of Hon. William Yerkes, late Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia. Both Andrew and William Long were active during the Revolution, their names head the list of Warrington Association in 1775. William was selected by the Committee of Safety to receive the arms of non-associates and Andrew was a colonel in the service.

Hugh third son of Andrew Long, Sr., married in 1761 Mary Corbit, daughter of William Corbit, of Buckingham, who was a son of John Corbit, a Scotch-Irish emigrant of Northampton township. Hugh Long was a first lieutenant in the Bucks County Battalion of the Flying Camp, and died of camp fever in 1778. He had seven children, Andrew, who married Mary, daughter of Adam Kerr, Col. William Long, Hugh, Isabella, Elizabeth, married ——Whitton, and Mary, who married Robert Wallace, of Warwick, her cousin, and Jane who married a McLean. The Rev. Mahlon Long and Professor Charles Long were the sons of Hugh the second. The Long connection is an extensive one and many of the descendants still reside in Bucks county.

John Gray, who appears as an elder of Neshaminy church in 1743, and as one of the trustees in the Trust Deed in 1744, was from the north of Ireland, and one of the early settlers and owned a plantation on the northwest side of the Bristol Road, extending northwardly from the present village of Warrington. The opening of "Dyer's Mill Road," now the Doylestown and Willow Grove turnpike, cut off a small corner of his farm where Warrington hotel now stands, and in 1736, he with a number of his neighbors petitioned the Court to have the road changed so as to follow his line, but without avail. John Gray married Margaret Craig, a sister of Col. Thomas, of "Craig's" and Daniel of Warrington.

He must not be confused with John Grey alias Tatham, a large land owner in Bensalem and other parts of lower Bucks. This Grey was from London where he purchased land of Penn as John Grey, a large tract of his land was located in Bensalem, where it is said he built a palatial residence. He became involved in a long drawn out law suit with Joseph Groudon, the termination of which showed Grey up in a rather unenviable light. He afterwards removed to New Jersey where he appears as John Tatham, living at Burlington in what the early records term a "lordly and princely style." William Penn in a letter written to his Commissioners in 1687, throws considerable light on this character, by instructing them to "put a stop ye irregular grants made to John Gray alias Tatham now discovered to be a Benedictine Monk of St. James Convent, as they call it, commanded over by ye king."

John Gray, of Warrington, died April 27, 1749, at the age of 57 years, leaving

his widow, and two sons, John and James, and two daughters, Mary and Jean, the latter married to a Mac Donald. He does not mention his sons in his will, but, after giving several small legacies to nephews and nieces, among the latter being Margaret Graham, "late wife of Robert Miller," and to some cousins in Ireland, he devised his whole estate to his wife, Margaret, for life, then to "Brother" Richard Walker, Rev. Charles Beatty and Rev. Richard Treat, in trust 2 pounds per annum to be paid for "support of ministry at Neshaminy" and one half of residue "for the benefit of Rev. Charles Beatty, during his ministry at the new meeting house at Warwick." The other half for the use of "Religious Students for the Ministry," when Beatty ceases to preach, whole of the profits thereof for the use of such students forever.

In 1788, Richard Walker, Esq., filed a settlement as surviving executor, showing a balance in hand of 199 pounds, 17 shillings and "exhibits receipts from Rev. George Duffield and Jonathan Byard Smith, his successors in the trust for two loan office certificates for \$800. Receipt date August 20, 1783." This is the sequel to Mr. Turner's speculation as to the source of the "Two Years Annuity" received from Rev. Duffield in 1783.

Margaret Gray survived her husband many years, dying some time between April, 1782, and March, 1783, they being the dates of signing and proof of her will, respectively, "Far advanced in years" to use her own expression.

An interesting incident illustrative of the uncertainties of life on the frontier may be detailed of John Gray, son of the elder, who with his brother, James, removed west to the Tuscarora Valley in what was later Juniata county, and in 1756 was living near Fort Bingham with his wife, Hannah, and little daughter, Jean. On the night of June 11, 1756, while Gray, who had been to Carlisle for provisions was on his way home, the Indians attacked and burned the fort, massacred most of the people, and carried a few away into captivity, among the latter being Mrs. Gray and her little daughter. Gray made many efforts to obtain intelligence of his lost family. He joined Col. Armstrong's expedition against Kittanninny in the fall of 1756, in the hope of recovering them, but learning nothing, he returned to Bucks county, broken in health and spirit, made a will providing for his wife and child should they return and died broken-hearted in 1759.

After being carried to Canada, his wife with the help of some traders made her escape and returned to Bucks county shortly after the death of her husband, but the child had been carried farther west by the Indians and was never heard of, though in 1764, when a lot of captive children were brought to Philadelphia, Mrs. Gray went there in hopes of finding her child, but without success. During her captivity Mrs. Gray received an offer of marriage from one George Woods, a fellow captive, a somewhat remarkable character, who afterwards figured extensively in the history of Bedford and Allegheny

counties. Being averse to a partnership in misfortune, and already, as she supposed, having a husband living, she peremptorily declined. Sometime after her husband's death, however, she did marry again, her second husband being Enoch Williams, with whom she took up her residence on the farm, settled by her husband on the Juniata River, in what was then Cumberland county. She does not seem to have made any effort to have the will of her first husband proven until 1785, some 25 years after his death, and was then only partially successful as only one of the subscribing witnesses, Andrew Long, Esq., was living, the matter was therefore delayed until 1790, when the handwriting of the other witnesses was proven and letters of administration with the will annexed were granted to her husband Enoch Williams, the sister, Mary Gray, who was named as executrix, then living in Mifflin county, declining to act. The provisions of the will, or a neglect to properly comply with them, gave rise to the most celebrated law suit in Central Pennsylvania, and was before the courts of that section for fifty years. It is known to the legal profession as "The Gray Property Case" and is one of the most celebrated ejectment suits ever tried in the State, being reported in 10 Segeant & Rawle, page 182, as Frederick vs. Gray.

It will be noticed that it was characteristic of the early Scotch-Irish immigration that these people nearly always came over in family groups, as in the Miller, Craig and Jamison families.

This, it would seem was also the case with the Wallace family, who we find settled at an early date in Plumstead, Tinicum, Warrington and Warwick. Two of the name, Robert and John, were settled in the neighborhood of the Tohickon, as appears by land warrants granted to both about that time. There is little doubt that these two were brothers and the progenitors of the other Wallaces found living in Tinicum, Warwick, Warrington and Plumstead at a later date.

They evidently arrived some time prior to 1738. As before noted the date when the Scotch-Irish acquired lands in fee is no sure indication of the date of their arrival, as the majority of them appear to have resided on leased lands many years before purchasing.

Robert, John and James Wallace, all appear as land owners in Tinicum prior to its organization into a township in 1747. James Wallace, of Tinicum, who may have been a son of one of the others, though more probably a brother, died in 1765, leaving a widow, Hannah, and seven children, viz: Robert, Jean, wife of Robert Hutchinson, Eleanor, William, Samuel, Elizabeth and Mary. Samuel married Jemima Dean, and lived for many years in New Britain township.

The Warrington Wallaces were Joseph and William. John, eldest son of the former and Jane, his wife, was a stone mason, and married a daughter of Archibald Finley, of New Britain, who was also a mason, and with whom he doubtless learned his trade. This

Wallace and his brother, Andrew, were both Revolutionary soldiers, Andrew going as a recruit furnished by Bedminster township in 1778, and John being a lieutenant in Captain Beatty's Company, was captured at Fort Washington, Long Island; November 16, 1776, along with the greater part of Col. Magaw's Regiment, but was paroled. Memoranda in the hands of his grandson, Rev. J. W. Wallace, of Independence, Missouri, show that he was with the army at Whitemarsh and Valley Forge. At the close of the Revolution, John, with his brothers and sisters and probably his parents, went to Virginia, and from there to near Lexington, Kentucky, some of the family going over the mountains on pack horses, and some down the Ohio to Maysville and then by wagon to Lexington. These and many other Bucks county folk doubtless formed part of that movement of the Scotch-Irish into Kentucky, which set in after the Revolution, and which is pictured so vividly by James Lane Allen in the "Choir Invisible."

William Wallace, of Warrington, married Agnes Creighton, widow of William Creighton, one of the trustees named in the trust deed of 1774 of the "New Lights" of Neshaminy church. I have always been strongly impressed with the idea that he was the individual represented by the initials, "W. G." in the graveyard wall at Neshaminy, that the "G" so interpreted was really meant to be a "C," but have no further corroboration of this theory than his interest in the church in its infancy and his close connection with other leading members of the congregation. A close personal inspection of the initials, however, convinces me that it was clearly meant for a G.

His wife, Agnes, was an Armstrong, a sister of Joseph Armstrong, of Bedminster, and of Thomas Armstrong, who married a daughter of Francis McHenry. William Creighton died in 1747, and his widow married William Wallace soon after, and continued to reside with her children upon the homestead, on the Bristol Road, between the present villages of Warrington and Tradesville, the present farms of George and Levi Garner, until about 1760, when the entire family removed to Cumberland township, York county.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Wallaces were a large connection in Bucks county, a long time before the Revolution, but those of the name who lived in Warwick seem to have been the best known branch and to have remained the longest in the county, as they continued to reside therein until about 1850, while the other Wallaces left the county mostly in the previous century.

The head of the Warwick family was James Wallace, who from all indications appears to have been the son of John. He was born in the north of Ireland and we believe came as a boy with his father to Bucks.

About the year 1750 the name of John Wallace appears frequently on the records of the Common Pleas Court of Bucks County as plaintiff in a number of suits of a nature indicating that he

was a man of some means but from the date of the appearance of John Wallace as a prominent figure in the community about 1754-5, we hear nothing more of John, except that his name appears on the tax lists of Warwick as a single man living "at James Wallace's," where he died in 1777, about the same date as James.

In 1754 John Earle and James Wallace were appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bucks County, guardians of the minor children of Robert Miller, deceased, of whom John Earle was an uncle, and a few months later James Wallace appears as the husband as well as the guardian of one of these minors, Isabel Miller. Prior to 1762, James Wallace lived on leased land, but in that year he purchased from Andrew and William Long, his wife's cousins, some 300 acres in Warwick, being a part of the property which William Miller, Sr., his wife's grandfather purchased of Langhorne and Kirkbride in 1726. It was upon this tract, that the main body of Washington's army encamped in August, 1777. From the date of his marriage until his death in 1777 James Wallace figured prominently in the affairs of the county, his name appearing very frequently on the records as one of a commission to lay out roads and in various other positions of trust.

In the year 1768 he was elected coroner of the county, continuing to serve until 1772, one of the longest terms for which the office was held in Colonial days. As the relations between the colonies and the mother country began to be strained, he, like the rest of the Scotch-Irish, took up the cause of the colony as against the crown, and participated actively in the affairs of the county and province.

At the meeting of the inhabitants of Bucks, held at Newtown, July 9, 1774, to remonstrate against the oppressive measures of the parent country, he was one of the six deputies of the county there elected and delegated to represent it at Philadelphia in the Conference of Provincial Deputies held in Carpenter's Hall, July 15 1774, which meeting he attended. His name heads the list of the Warwick associators taken August 21, 1775, and he was a particularly active and prominent member of the Bucks County Committee of Safety, the governing body of the county from 1774-1776, attending all its meetings but two, and being a member of the Committee of Correspondence as well as of a number of committees to "interview" and "reason with" recalcitrant local Tories.

He was appointed the officer for the middle section of the county to receive and pay for the arms purchased for the use of the Associators. In January, 1776, James Wallace with Col. Keichline and Joseph Fenton were selected to proceed to Philadelphia and ascertain the process for making saltpetre with a view of explaining the method to the inhabitants of the county, and thus facilitating the manufacture of powder.

In May, 1776, he was again one of the committees appointed to represent the county in convention of other County

Committees at Philadelphia, but the Bucks county delegates it appears, did not attend.

He also represented Bucks as a delegate to the important Provincial Conference at Carpenter's Hall in June, 1776, his fellow delegates being Col. Hart, Major Wynkoop and Benjamin Seigle. Wallace appears as a member of several committees of this body, which met with the avowed object of taking steps to form an independent Government, and which among other things provided for and arranged details and machinery for the convention, which adopted the first Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Col. Hart, Major Wynkoop and James Wallace were named by this Provincial Conference the three Judges of Bucks county, to conduct the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Upon the new Government going into effect he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, (the Executive Power of the State,) one of the Judges of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Bucks, and his commission dated March 31, 1777, is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds at Doylestown. About this time he was also elected a Justice of the Peace for Warwick township.

It is apparent from this record that James Wallace, in his day, was a prominent figure and moving spirit in the affairs of Bucks county, and undoubtedly a leading character in the community at Neshaminy one who held their confidence as is evidenced by the fact that he appears almost always as the representative of Warwick and its Scotch-Irish constituency. The history of Bucks county during the Revolutionary period shows that Col. Hart, Judge Wynkoop and James Wallace, until his death, were the three most active and prominent men in the affairs of the county. As throwing some light on the latter's character and standing in the community, we refer to a letter written by Judge Wynkoop to the General Committee of Safety, at Philadelphia, in January, 1776, referring to the Bucks County Committee appointed to go to Philadelphia and investigate the process of manufacture of saltpetre above mentioned, he says, of them: "Those are persons of reputation and influence in different parts of the county," * * * * and speaking of James Wallace, who had been selected as the member to receive and pay for the saltpetre, he states further: "Mr. Wallace is a gentleman of property, strict honesty, and firm attachment to our cause." His interest in the Neshaminy church is shown by the fact that in 1767 he was elected one of the trustees, and doubtless continued to serve as such until his death.

His further usefulness was cut short by his death in the latter part of 1777. While the cause of his death is not known, it would seem that it was in some manner the result of the strife then being waged. His wife, Isabel, survived him many years, being alive in 1810, also two sons, William, who lived to an advanced age, and died single, in his native township, and Robert, who

married Mary, the daughter of Hugh Long and Mary Corbit, and three daughters, Jane, who married John Carr, son of Joseph and Mary (Long) Carr; Margaret, who married Samuel Polk, son of James and Eleanor Polk, and Isabel, who died a spinster. His grandchildren married into the families of Rogers, Sturgeon, Kennedy, Mearns, James, Shewell, Hough, Ward, Bothwell, Krewsen and other well known Bucks county families.

Joseph Carr, of Warwick, was another early settler who came from the North of Ireland. He was born in 1697 and died in 1757. He appears at Neshaminy as early as 1731, when he signed the petition for the creation of Warminster township. He was a witness to the will of Andrew Long in 1738, and married Long's eldest surviving daughter, Mary, (born 1725). His children, as mentioned in his will and appearing of record in the conveyance of his real estate were, John, the eldest, who became prominent in the Neshaminy church, and married Jane, daughter of James and Isabel (Miller) Wallace; Joseph and Andrew, who are said to have gone to South Carolina; William, who remained in Warwick, and daughters Margaret, who married Thomas McCune; Isabella, wife of John Anderson, and removed to Baltimore county, Maryland, and Mary, wife of Robert McIlhenny, of York county.

(The descendants of Robert Carr, Mariner, of Philadelphia, who purchased land in Warminster in 175- claim that he also was a son of Joseph, of Warwick, but we have no proof of this further than a tradition in their branch of the family. It is just possible that Joseph Carr was married prior to his marriage with Mary Long, as it will be noticed that he was many years his wife's senior, being but six years younger than her father. If this be so, and Robert, the issue of a former marriage, and also absent on the high seas, that may account for his not being mentioned in his father's will.)

John Carr and Jane, his wife, had a large family. William Carr for many years Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Bucks county, was a child of this marriage, the other children intermarried with the Rogers, Sturgeons, Mearns and Kennedys and their numerous descendants are widely scattered through the county and country.

Two other early families of Neshaminy, to whom we have already briefly alluded, and who are deserving of much more than the brief mention we can give them in this sketch, were the Walkers and Craigs. The Walkers were among the earliest arrivals, and the family appears to have consisted of William and Ann, his wife, and their four sons, John, William, Robert and Richard, and at least two daughters. William, Sr., died in 1738, aged 66 years, and Ann, his wife, in 1750, aged 70, they both lie buried at Neshaminy. We have no data as to John other than that he had two sons, William and John. William, son of William and Ann, died in 1757, possessed of about 500 acres of land, in Warrington, and left a widow, Margaret, children Robert,

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Finley; Catharine, Mary, James and Margaret.

Robert Walker (son of William and Ann) died in Northampton township, in 1758, evidently unmarried and without issue, as after leaving a legacy of 50 pounds to Rev. Richard Treat, Rev. Charles Beatty and his brother Richard, in trust for the benefit of Neshaminy church, he bequeaths the balance of his estate to his brothers Richard and John and his sisters Mary King and Christine McNaire, and their children. He further directed that "Friends join in placing a tombstone over Father."

By far the most prominent of the family, however, was Richard Walker, Esq., born in 1702, he was probably yet quite a young man when he arrived in the Province. He married Sarah Craig, a sister of Col. Thomas and Daniel, as before stated; she was four years his junior, being born in 1706. Richard Walker was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1747 and continuously re-elected until 1759, when he was succeeded by James Melvine, of New Britain. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace and of the courts of Bucks county in 1749, and served continuously as a Justice until 1775, over a quarter of a century. He was also commissioned a captain in the Provincial Service Feb. 12, 1749, was a prominent member of the Committee of Safety and an elder of Neshaminy church. He died April 11, 1791, aged 89 years, and his wife Sarah, April 24, 1784, aged 78 years. He evidently left no children, as his estate was divided among collateral heirs, the descendants of his sisters and brothers, among the distributees being quite a number who were residents of the "Irish Settlement" in Northampton county, viz: McNaires, Ralstons, Latimers, Griers, Wilsons and Culberstons. Richard Walker's plantation was on the Lower State road, extending westward from the Bristol road at Tradesville. They are both buried at Neshaminy.

The Craigs were a large family, the heads being Col. Thomas, the founder of the Irish Settlement, his brothers, William and James, of the same place, and Daniel, of Warrington, with sisters married to Gray and Walker, of Neshaminy, and James Boyd of the upper settlement.

Daniel Craig, as has been already stated, was one of the earliest settlers in Warrington, he died in 1776, leaving a widow, Margaret, and eight children—Thomas, John, William, Margaret, wife of James Barclay; Sarah, wife of John Barnhill; Jane, wife of Samuel Barnhill; Mary Lewis, and Rebecca, wife of Hugh Stephenson. His son Thomas took a prominent part in the Revolution, was commissioned a captain October 23, 1776, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He married Jean Jamison, daughter of Henry Jamison, son of the Emigrant Ancestor, and Mary Stewart, the daughter of another early settler in Neshaminy. His daughter Margaret married Capt. William Miller, founder of Millerstown, now Fairview, York county, for many years a Representative and Senator of that county. (This William Miller it is

thought from various indications was a connection of the Warwick family already referred to.)

Thomas Craig's eldest son Daniel married like his father a Jean Jamison, daughter of Robert Jamison, of Neshaminy, and his wife, Hannah Baird, daughter of John and Hannah (Stewart) Baird, of Neshaminy.

The Craigs were evidently fighting stock, as not only appears by the record of Thomas, of Warrington, but by that of his cousins, Capt. John Craig, of the 4th Penna. Light Dragoons, who it is said Washington pronounced the best horseman in the army, and that of colonel afterwards; General Thomas Craig, who served from the beginning to the end of the Revolution, and was in the battles of Quebec, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, as well as serving in North and South Carolina.

It would also seem that their descendants inherited their ancestors fighting and patriotic qualities, as we know of at least one of the grandsons of Daniel Craig, Jr., who served with distinction during our late civil war, and only his age and infirmities, resulting from wounds then received, prevent him from being at this time at the front in the service of his country.

Did time and space permit we would like to refer to the Jamison, Grier, Baird, Armstrong and Stewart and other such Scotch-Irish families of the time referred to, and we believe it would not be uninteresting if some mention could be made of some of the descendants of these early pioneers in later generations, but we can only say that their children are to be found in every section of our great land, their worthy and courageous ancestors helped to colonize, and in every walk of life, not only in agricultural pursuits, that first and ever honorable occupation of mankind, some even on the lands settled by their forefathers, but as well in the marts of commerce, in the pulpit, at the forum and in the army and navy of their country; and we believe wherever found and however engaged, serving their day and generation in a manner that shows they have inherited unimpaired the worthy and sturdy qualities and characteristics displayed by their forbearers amid the uncertainties and adversities of pioneer life and the trying times of the Revolution.

From Intelligencer

Drydenstown Pa

Date, Sept 5 1898

THE COLONIAL STRUGGLES.

An Early Educational Fight in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania, Relates the History of the Struggle That Involved the Nationality, Language and Religion of the German Citizens.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania, as his inaugural address as President of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, at its meeting at Bellefonte, on July 5, selected with excellent taste, instead of one of the used worn out topics customary on such occasions, to give the history of a great "Educational Struggle in Colonial Pennsylvania," waged between the years 1750 and 1770. It was a question that involved the nationality, language and to some extent the religion of the more than 150,000 German citizens in the province of Pennsylvania.

The leaders of this important, but little known, educational struggle were Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College of Pennsylvania, and that well-known early German printer of Germantown, Christopher Saur. Dr. Smith came to this country in 1751. He was a graduate of the University of Aberdeen, and undoubtedly represented the higher education of the day in this country. He came over from New York, where he landed, and in 1753, was elected to the chair of natural philosophy and logic in the new College of Pennsylvania. After being in Pennsylvania only seven months, he addressed a long letter to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" in Great Britain. In that letter he laid down a scheme for the education of the Germans in the province. He said "their melancholy situation, through want of instructors, and their utter inability to maintain them, with the distressing prospect of approaching darkness and idolatry among them, have been represented to their fellow Protestants in Europe in the most moving terms." He spoke of their "danger of sinking into barbarian ignorance," and of being turned from the religion "for which they and their fathers have suffered so much." He said even their liberty was endangered, and that the situation was truly alarming. He laid down a scheme of education, which, he believed, if carried out, would answer the desired end.

The result was considerable sums were subscribed by the Mother Coun-

try to open schools under Dr. Smith's plan in York, Lancaster, Reading and other places. At first no opposition to the scheme appeared and even the eminent Dr. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, the father of Lutheranism in America, approved the plan. But then Christopher Saur, the noted German printer, scenting harm to his countrymen from Dr. Smith's plan, began to combat it in his newspaper. He once lived in our Conestoga Valley, whence he drifted to Germantown and became, with Franklin, one of the two great printers of the province. More than 150 books were printed at his press, among them the noted "Saur Bible," the first Bible in any European language printed in America. His publications reached every German home in Pennsylvania and exerted a powerful influence. Saur believed Smith's plan would set at work influences to rob the Germans not only of their language, but of their independence and property, and he struck the note of alarm. A counter scheme was organized in every part of the province, to neutralize any attempt to curtail the rights of the Germans. He had an able assistant in John Conrad Weiser, the interpreter, who went through the country "setting up" boards of local trustees to be appointed when the scheme should be set in operation. In Lancaster the men selected were Edward Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, Mr. Otterbein, Sebastian Graff, George James Wright and John Baer; a majority of them Germans. The same plan was followed everywhere.

We have no room to follow this interesting struggle further. Saur was no doubt unwise in opposing the education of German children in English schools, and the German element in the population suffered in consequence. But it had its compensations. Dr. Brumbaugh says it revealed the real danger of the Germans in Pennsylvania. It intensified their national spirit. It quickened their love for their mother tongue. It revived and stimulated their religious ardor and drove them into the erection of churches in every valley and on every hilltop. All this and more is admirably set forth in this, Dr. Brumbaugh's address, which, as we have already said, describes most fully and ably this early educational contest in our Commonwealth.

NORTHAMPTON SCHOOLS.

A History of the Public Schools of Northampton Township by Miss E. Ellen Bennett.

Last October, at our county institute, we were given two talks on history daily, Monday afternoon and evening were almost entirely devoted to the subject. We heard history of the United States, of Pennsylvania, of Bucks county and of several townships but Northampton was not among

them. Last year a report of our schools was read at our local institute but this year we could not think of neglecting their history.

On the 11th of December, 1722, a number of the inhabitants settled between Southampton, Warminster and Neshaminy petitioned the Court to lay out this district of the county into a township, under the name of Northampton. It was probably named after Northampton, in England, the county seat of the county of the same name, sixty miles northeast of London."

Northampton adopted the free school law in 1847 or '48 and up to that time we had pay schools. There were trustees in charge of these and from them the teachers obtained permission to open the schools if they could find enough pupils to pay them for so doing.

Before the free school law was adopted all of our schools but Churchville and Forest Grove were in the township. Churchville, once known as Smoketown, lies partly in Northampton and partly in Southampton. The school was in Southampton, just across the line, but was used by both townships. The Fair View school house, which now is used for the children of Churchville and vicinity, was erected in 1868, on land taken from the Fenton property. Dr. Watson Cornell, who is now among the prominent educators of Philadelphia, was the first teacher at Fair View.

A school house was built at Groveland in 1814 and stood on the Cooper road on the farm of Paul Blaker, now owned by William Cooper. In 1851 a new house was built on the site of the one now in use. At that time one quarter of an acre of land was bought from Benjamin Hibbs and in 1871 another quarter of an acre was bought from J. Walton Blaker, and the house was enlarged. The stone for the new building was taken from the old and the date 1814 may be seen on one of the stones.

The first school house at Forest Grove was built on land purchased from Mordacai Tomlinson about fifty years ago. The building now in use was erected in 1878.

The school house formerly used at East Holland occupied the same site as this one but it was octagonal in shape. It was probably built in 1819 and the present structure about 1857.

There has been a school house at Jacksonville for the last ninety years at least. About 1800 the place was called Tinkertown, but the name was afterwards changed to Coxville, for a wealthy and influential man, who owned what is now the Nippes' farm. Its present name was given in honor of Andrew Jackson. The school building formerly used stood nearer the road than this one. In 1856 or '57 the

present school house was erected. The grounds have been enlarged twice, once in 1861 and again in 1885. In 1861 the land was bought from John Wood. Only two of the directors whose names appear on that deed are now living—these are Jesse Twining, of Newtown, and Allen Tomlinson. In 1865 or '66 the school was closed a few months for want of pupils. Lizzie Hart, now Van Horn was the first teacher of the free school.

About ten years ago John G. Spencer, now deceased, but at that time a resident of Oxford Valley, wrote a poem entitled "Tinkertown." In this he states that he was a pupil of the school sixty years ago and mentions many of his schoolmates. The last lines of the poem are as follows:

"And now, of all that noisy crowd but
six or eight remain,
Whose snowy locks, and trembling
griefs are nearly o'er.
Admonish us that earthly joys and
griefs are nearly o'er.
That soon we'll have to follow those
who've journeyed on before.
But while life lasts I ne'er forgot
midst fortune's smile or frown.
The many, many happy days I spent at
Tinkertown."

On December 30, 1897, George C. Moore, who was a pupil at Jacksonville forty years ago but now a resident of Santa Monica, Cal., wrote to the teacher of Jacksonville asking her the name of the brightest girl in that school. He is an amateur in botany and wishes to give her name to a new species of fern he has lately found.

The old Richborough school stood where the chapel of the Reformed church now stands. It was an old square building with desks fast in the wall. Humphrey Hart, Robert Ramsey and Isaac Eastburn were the trustees. The school house used at present was erected in 1862.

The land for the first free school at Pleasant Plains was bought of Francis Van Arsdale, in 1849. The land on which the school house stood is now owned by Isaac VanHorn. The site was opposite George Erwin's woods, on what is known as the New road. Previous to this there was a pay school in the corner of Erwin's woods, the building of which now forms Charles Myer's kitchen. The school house of to-day was built in 1871 or '72 but the site was changed on account of its closeness to Jacksonville and in order to accommodate the children of Springville, who had been attending the Fair View school. It was named Pleasant Plains on account of its being pleasantly situated on a plain.

The village of Rocksville was formerly known as "The Rocks." It is in the eastern part of the township and received its name on account of the rocky banks of the creeks and hills. A school house was built there in 1850 and was called by the same name as the village. About 20 years ago there

were school house on the site of Joe Stout's blacksmith shop. Previous to 1850 there was a school in the extreme lower end of Northampton called Gimlettown. This was attended by the children from both Northampton and Southampton. In 1853 this school house was torn down and the stones were used in building the school house in Southampton, known as Pleasantville. J. Paul Knight was the first teacher at Rocksville school.

In 1872 a township superintendent was chosen. His duty was to visit each school monthly and his salary was fifteen dollars a term. After a year's trial this office was given up.

Monthly institutes were held in the district as early as 1873 and the date of each meeting was entered in the report books. According to these records the meetings ceased to be held during 1877. We have not been able to learn of any more being held until 1890 and during that fall or winter a district institute was started at Newtown, under the name of Newtown Township, Newtown Borough, Wrightstown, Northampton and Southampton Association. The teachers of our township attended this until the fall of 1892, when the place of meeting was changed from Newtown to Richborough, and the time from Saturday mornings to Friday afternoons. There may have been teachers' monthly meetings held between the years of 1877 and 1880, but we know of no record of such. Should not we who are now teachers in Northampton make such a statement in the report book each month that future teachers and perhaps historians may know that we attended local institutes monthly and also the day on which they were held?

Our largest school is at Richborough and our smallest at East Holland. The members enrolled during the first four months of last year was 285, and the average attendance 229. While the members enrolled during the first four months of this year was 278, and the average attendance 224.

We have had thirty-one graduates; the last class containing thirteen pupils, was the largest and the first class having only one member, was the smallest. The greater number of these graduates did not consider their education completed when they received a diploma, but have attended a graded school, a business college or normal school.

There are libraries in all the schools, the number of volumes in each ranges from 15 to 129. During the past year forty-six volumes have been added to them. We include in this number eight copies of Smull's Legislative Handbooks, which, under the Lennon Act, was provided for the public school libraries.

There are two directors in our school board to-day who occupied the same position over twenty-four years ago. They have grown gray in the service, but their interest in the schools seems to have increased rather than dimin-

shed. Their visits are a source of inspiration for teachers and pupils as they are ever ready to assist and encourage us in our work. Their names are Dr. A. H. Clayton and Charles G. Knight. We desire to express our thanks to our county superintendent and directors for the interest they have manifested in the advancement of our schools. We are also grateful to many of the oldest citizens of the township for the information they have given in regard to our history.

From, Intelligencer

Doylestown, Pa

Date, Sep. 24. 1898

ANCIENT HOMESTEAD.

A Log House in Hilltown Which was Once the Home of a Revolu- tionary Soldier.

The log house shown in the picture until a few years ago stood in Hilltown township on the farm formerly owned by Jacob Shinlever, opposite the residence of the late Levi Leidy. It was erected in 1809 by Asa Thomas for his eldest son, Josiah. In construction the building resembled the ordinary style of architecture seen in those days. It was one and a half stories high; the materials used in construction being logs, hewn from the forest; rough weather boards, and the necessary amount of clay mortar to keep out the cold.

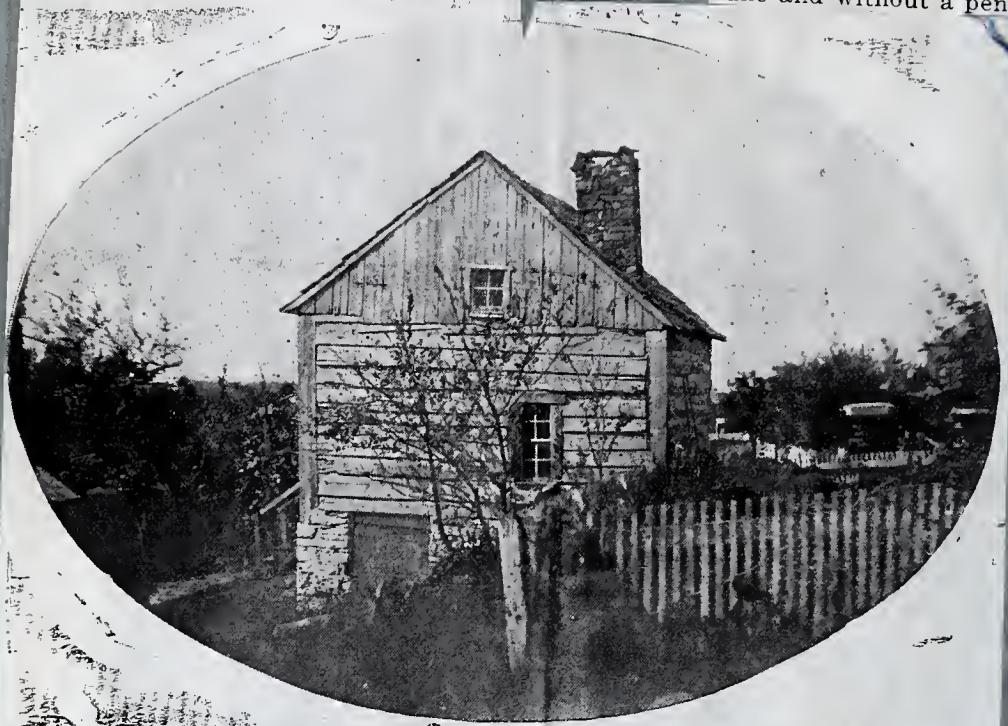
Asa Thomas was the great-grandfather of Arthur K. Thomas, of the Intelligencer Company. In this little log house Asa spent his last days, dying in his eighty-second year, May 8, 1839. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and took a prominent part in the battle of the Brandywine at the age of twenty. He was one of those employed to guard the fords of Brandywine creek. It is related that while thus engaged the order came for every man to get behind a tree, Indian fashion. They did so, but soon an officer appeared who ordered them back to their posts. In the retreat, being very thirsty, he stopped at an inn by the wayside, but thought the enemy would be apt to search for fugitives there, so he passed on to a private house, where he rested a few minutes and obtained some refreshments. Looking back he saw the British soldiers entering the inn, and his

host, a Quaker, warned him that he had better make good his escape and creep behind a hedge in the rear of the building. He did so and thus escaped capture.

Asa Thomas was the son of Thomas Thomas, the son of William Thomas, the famous Baptist preacher, who was born in Llanwenarth, Wales, in 1678. He emigrated from his mother country in 1712. Rev. Joseph Mathias in his

They took passage on credit in the first vessel bound for Philadelphia, where they arrived safely on February 14, 1712. Upon inquiry they found the vessel in which their property had been deposited, but the master of the vessel had absconded and the ship was in the possession of others, and they were not able to recover anything.

Undaunted by this serious misfortune and without a penny in the world



Log House in Hilltown—Built by Asa Thomas, a Soldier in the Revolutionary War.

history of the Hilltown and Montgomery Baptist churches, says Elder Thomas and his wife and first-born son, named Thomas, then an infant, left their native country to take up their permanent residence in America. They agreed for passage on a vessel lying at Bristol, bound for Philadelphia. The value of his possessions was such that the prospect bid fair for him to become a landholder to a large amount in this country, with plenty of cash to enable him to build, stock and improve to advantage. His cash, some valuables, together with all the clothing for himself and family, except what would be ready for their use for a few days were all put on board the vessel. The freight was not all on board nor the passengers all ready, but a day was assigned on which they should sail. In the interim he took his family to the country, intending to return at or before the appointed day. They did return before the time assigned, but found to their great grief that the vessel had set sail but was not yet out of sight. Pursuit was made in some small craft, signals were hoisted and kept up, but to no purpose. The vessel was lost sight of and the family left destitute.

the elder went to work in the new country after his settlement in Hilltown, and before he died he left a farm to each of his several children, taken from the tract of 1,000 acres which he purchased on his arrival in America.

Newton

BRISTOL FRIENDS' MEETING.

Interesting Sketch of One of the Oldest Meeting Houses in Bucks County.

The Friends of Bristol held their religious meetings at their dwellings for some years prior to 1704, when they applied to Falls Monthly Meeting to have a meeting established, and in 1706 desired to have a meeting house erected. These requests were generally agreed to, but were deferred and forwarded to the quarterly meeting for its concurrence and assistance. The quarterly meeting did not approve of the matter at that time, but finally on 12th month, 22d, 1710, consented and concluded that there be a good substantial house built either

of brick or stone, and appointed a committee to attend to the consummation thereof. The committee obtained the grant of a lot of land of Samuel Carpenter. It appears the meeting house was built of brick during the years 1711-1712, and probably completed in the fore part of 1713 and occupied for meeting use in seventh month, 1713. It was repaired in 1728. In 1735 or '36 an addition was built, making it considerably larger, and in 1756 it was finished in the upper story. In 1839 or 1840 it was thoroughly repaired and considerable changes made. The stairway to the upper story in the market street end of the house and an outside stairway affording access to the second story of the smaller or northeastern end were removed, and the house was given a coat of rough-cast. The galleries were remodelled. Previous to this the galleries faced Market street, their backs adjoined the partition wall between the original house and the addition of 1735 or '36. The aisle came from the Market street end, proceeded to the galleries, and probably through a door into the rear apartment. This aisle divided the seats or benches into two parts, the men taking one side, the women the other in meetings for worship; but in business meetings the women transacted their duties in the smaller end. The galleries in this room were arranged in the same manner as those in the men's end, against the partition. During this remodeling the dividing wall was removed and a wooden partition put in its place as at present. During the Revolutionary War the meeting house is said to have been used for a hospital, and troops occupied the smaller end in 1778. The second story and later the smaller apartment were used several years as school rooms.

The lot on which the meeting house stands is situated at the north corner of Wood and Market streets; its shape is that of a rhomboid and contains nineteen perches more or less. The burying ground is on the northwest side of Wood street between Walnut and Penn streets. It is rectangular in shape and contains four acres more or less. These lots were deeded by Samuel Carpenter in one deed "To the trustees appointed by the Quarterly Meeting of Friends of the people called Quakers, in the county of Bucks, in the Province of Pennsylvania for them to hold for the benefit, use, and behoof of the poor people of the said Quakers belonging to the said meeting forever; and for a place to erect and continue a meeting house and for a place to bury their dead." Adjacent to the lot on which the meeting house stands is another which was deeded by Henry Desborough to trustees for Bristol Preparative Meeting, sixth month 1857. The first overseers for Bristol meeting were appointed in 1706. Bristol was made a preparative meeting in 1715, and joined to Middletown Monthly Meeting in 1788; beginning fourth month 1st, 1857, the monthly meeting

was held alternately at Middletown and Bristol. Bristol was finally made a monthly meeting, its first session as such being held on sixth day, first month 2, 1874. Joint session of preparative meeting commenced ninth month 19, 1877. The same in monthly meeting commenced first month 30, 1880.

Bristol Friends' meeting house was the third Friends meeting house erected in Bucks County, and it is no doubt the oldest one now standing, the original houses of the two other meetings having been torn down and replaced by newer structures. The meeting is also owner of a part of a lot of land on Cedar street between Mulberry and Walnut streets, which is a gift from John Pemberton, of Philadelphia, and Hannah, his wife, who in 1793 conveyed it to trustees for the use of a school to be under the care of Bristol Preparative Meeting. Of this lot a portion was sold by order of the court and the sum received, combined with other legacies, was used for the erection in 1874 of a good substantial school house of brownstone on the remaining part of the lot, costing \$4315.-75.

The names of those who taught in the meeting house are still remembered, though they have long since passed away. Dr. Henry Lippincott, Mary Prosser, Letitia Swain and Hannah Coleman successively instructed the younger generation of their day. Of the monthly meeting elders who resided in Bristol in the early days, Ennion Williams and his wife, Elizabeth, both died in 1780, he in his 83d year and she aged 73. Joseph Atkinson died in 1781. Of the ministers belonging to Bristol meeting, Samuel Wright died in 1800 in his 59th year. Later Michael Trump (who left with the orthodox) and Hannah Mitchell, who died about 1854 in the West.

Still later Elizabeth Paxson and Rebecca H. Iredell, whose gospel labors were exemplified by the beautiful simplicity of their truly Christian lives and of each it may be said:

"The dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls;
The gospel of a life like hers
Is more than books or scrolls."

From scheme and creed the light
goes out,
The saintly fact survives;
The blessed Master none can doubt,
Revealed in holy lives."

Since becoming a monthly meeting many valued elders and members have passed to the "Better Land." During the anti-slavery agitation Bristol meeting was particularly united. Cyrus and Ruth Peirce, Joseph Warner, Catherine M. Laing and many others did much for the cause of emancipation. A station of the underground railroad was successfully conducted here.

NEWTOWN.

Hub of Southern Bucks County.

MOST IMPORTANT AND PROSPEROUS TRADING CENTRE.

If not the oldest then next to the oldest settlement in historic Bucks is Newtown. It was here that Penn decided upon the erection of a village, and as far back as 1684 all the land in this section had been sold in sixteen wedge-shaped farms converging toward a common centre and varying in area from two hundred to seven hundred acres.

These early owners were Richard Price, Thomas Rowland, John Rowland, Eli Brober, Thomas Revel, Christopher Taylor, William Bennett, "Governors" Arthur Cook, John Otter, Jonathan Eldrey, Abraham Whorley, Benjamin Roberts, Shadrack Wolley, William Sneed and Israel Taylor.

But little is known of these early land owners, but it is evident that some of them were more thrifty than the others, for a comparison of the map of 1702 with that of 1684 shows that some of the original farms had absorbed others.

Thomas Rowlands' five hundred acres had passed into the possession of Stephen Twining and William Buckman owned seven hundred acres formerly in possession of John Rowland.

Shadrack Wolley had absorbed the possessions of five of his former neighbors and was the proprietor of one thousand two hundred acres.

As to the origin of the name several theories have been advanced, one of them being that Penn referred to it as his new town, but it is more than likely that it has been thus called through the absence of any other designation, for there seems to have been a general indifference among the early settlers to the subject, and when a township was erected it was often referred to as "the new township" for many years.

The first house was built here by Penn's personal orders, and in 1692 was occupied by William Spring.

By virtue of the original plans it was the logical site for a village, and it seems almost impossible for the town not to have come into existence.

Eleven roads were opened on the dividing lines between the farms, and necessarily converged toward the plot

of the town, which was the common centre.

The first link in the great northern road, that to Bristol, was laid out in 1693. In 1723 another road was opened to the river by way of Dolington and another in 1724 which led to the falls. Newtown was made the county seat in 1725 and the administration offices removed from Bristol. It was at that time the geographical centre of the most thickly populated portion of the county.

The court house was located on Court street near Sullivan, the prison directly west and the county offices on the opposite side of State street.

The first mention of any portion of the town being regularly laid out was in 1733, when five acres were bought from John Wolley for county purposes and laid out into six squares of equal size.

Newtown became a borough in 1838, the offices being a chief burgess and assistant burgess elected annually, and nine councilmen, three of whom are elected triennially. During the Revolutionary War Newtown gained importance in the chronicles of the nation's history.

General Washington stopped at the house of John Harris across Newtown Creek, and General Green's headquarters were in the old Brick Hotel, and frequent conferences between the two great men were held at the latter place. One of the interesting spots which tradition tells us was used as a jail and possibly as a hospital for Hessian soldiers captured at the battle of Trenton is the old Presbyterian church, which was built in 1769 on ground donated by John Harris.

On the wall now covered with frescoing the following lines were penned, supposed to have been written by some Hessian:

In times of war and long before,
God and the soldier the people did
adore,
But the war is over and all things
righted,
God is forgot and the soldier slighted.

The sentiments of this Hessian written over a century ago are applicable to the present day, when our triumphant citizen soldiers, having vanquished a foreign foe, are left to languish and die from disease and neglect through



Newtown Friends' Meeting House.

the incompetency and coalescence of those in charge of the commissary and medical departments. The mother of General Grant was born within the borders of this old church, and the name of Miss Betsy Kennedy, aunt of Mrs. Alfred Blaker, is linked with its history as one of its old and useful members.

The old Friends' Meeting House on Canal street near Penn was erected in 1817 on land purchased from Dr. Phineas Jenks. Its membership was gathered from Wrightstown, Middletown and Falls.

Education.

The national tendencies of the people to a high plane of normal and social life begot at an early time institutions for the education of the young, the first form of which was the church school, then the private academy, and later the excellent public school system.

The Neighbors' School was the first of a public character, and was in anticipation of the general scheme of free education.

This school was maintained by public subscription from among the citizens and was free to all when, in 1838, the act of legislature was passed instituting the public school system. The trustees of the Neighbors' School dedicated their building and appliances to the board of school commissioners, and the individuality of the institution was lost. In 1872 the borough possessed two public schools and erected the public school building at a cost of \$5000. Two years ago this building was remodeled at a cost of \$11,000 and to-day it embraces every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of both teachers and pupils.

Newtown Academy was established in 1796, and received its charter. The

buildings were erected on Central avenue near State street, and for many years thereafter it was the seat of learning for many of Bucks county's most distinguished citizens.

The site now occupied by the White Hail Hotel was at one time a school under the supervision of the Misses Bailey, who conducted it for a number of years.

In 1852 the Newtown Academy was purchased by the Presbyterians and was opened under that management by Rev. R. D. Morris.

Adjacent to the town is the George School, named after the founder, John M. George, who in his will left the sum of \$700,000 for its erection. It is a school for Friends. The buildings are plain and substantial, equipped with all modern conveniences, such as steam heating, electric lights, etc. The buildings were erected in 1893, and have accommodations for 125 students. The present principal is that noted litterateur and efficient instructor, George L. Maris, whose long experience with educational work in this state fits him with every qualification for his labors.

Associated with him is a faculty of educators of the highest type, whose steadfast aim has been the promotion of the institution's welfare.

The Newtown Library was established by the Newtown Library Company in 1760, and on March 27, 1789, it was incorporated. The building is located on Central avenue and Court street and contains many volumes, embracing biography, fiction, history, juvenile politics, religious science and travels.

George A. Jenks, a gentleman of high literary tastes and splendid personality, has for many years been its president.

The Sectional Issues.

During the late war no better testimony to the patriotism of the citi-

zens of Newtown can be offered than the records of the great numbers that went to the front to preserve the Union.

When in those trying days the nation called upon the youth and manhood of the people to uphold the sanctity of the constitution the people of Newtown responded with no faltering steps.

Company C of the Pennsylvania Reserves was made up in full at this place and went into the thickest of the fight.

Two other companies were formed at Newtown, one of which was sent to Harrisburg during the time of Antietam and the other at the time of the battles of Gettysburg.

An interesting story is told of the boys of Company C at the time they went to the front.

The ladies of the town had made their shirts, each having a small pocket over the left breast, and the school children had contributed to procure a small testament for each of the soldiers.

Upon the day of presentation George A. Jenks, then chief burgess, with appropriate remarks made in front of the Free Church, where Newtown Hall now stands, presented to each of the soldiers one of the sacred little volumes. George W. Grady, who now lives in Norristown, and once its chief burgess, was among the number.

While at the seven days' battle before Richmond he was struck by a minnie ball from a Confederate musket, and the little testament which was still in the pocket over his heart was the only thing that stood between him and instant death. The ball had penetrated more than half way through, had dented the inside cover and passed out between the leaves.

Later on he was wounded in the leg, but the testament was not there to save him, so he went to the hospital.

Mr. Grady preserves the little volume to the present day.

acres; James McVaugh, 100 acres; John Moore, 200 acres. In 1737 John Baird, 250 acres; John George Buchman, 234 acres, and in 1774, Hugh Foulke, 313 acres. The residents of the place in 1730 were Hugh Foulke, John Lester, John Adamson, Arnal Heacock, John Phillips, William Morris, John Richards, William Jamison, Edmund Phillips, John Ball, John Edwards, Thomas Roberts, William Nixon, Arthur James and Edward Roberts. In 1770 the public house or inn of Walter McCool at the junction of the Bethlehem and Milford roads within the present limits of the borough and the Friends' meeting house formed the foundation upon which the settlement was built. In 1803 the place received its name and its first postmaster in the person of William Green.

At that time the Red Lion Hotel was the centre of attraction, and the houses that were subsequently built were within a small radius of that place. For years the growth was scarcely perceptible, the condition of the roads was not flattering, and for many years the highway leading east of the village was lined with a heavy growth of timber and almost impassable except in the summer months.

Even until the middle of the present century Quakertown was but a country village with scanty material growth.

In 1856 it was composed of sixty-two dwellings, an increase of twenty-two in thirty-four years.

During that year the North Pennsylvania Railroad was constructed, and a new life was thrown into the growth and subsequent development of the town.

The land about the station was laid out into streets and building lots, and in a few years was the centre of a busy, active and progressive village. The Richland Centre post office was established near the new centre of growth in 1867, and bears that name

QUAKERTOWN.

11

Early Settlement—Rise and Progress of One of the Most Enterprising Boroughs in Bucks County.

The early settlement of Quakertown is recent when compared with that of several of the other boroughs in Bucks County, but its high and healthy location, coupled with the frugality and stolid business worth of its early settlers has brought about a steady development in trading as well as manufacturing that has placed Quakertown well in the front with her sister towns.

In 1715 the owners of the land in the immediate vicinity were Morris Morris, 1,000 acres; Michael Atkinson, 250

until the present day.

About the same time Broad street was macadamized between Union and Front leading toward the west into the Bethlehem road.

Quakertown was incorporated as a borough in 1854, and the borough government installed. The population in 1870 was 863, in 1880, 1769; in 1890, 2169, and to-day it is estimated at about 3000.

HISTORICAL

Brief Resume of Its Early Commercial Developments

ONE OF THE GREATEST AND

Sketches of Some of the Leading Citizens, Etc. Done Right

In a retrospective view of that rich and prosperous section lying west and north of the great bend in the Delaware, where in the early days our hardy ancestors hewed the way and marked the first epoch in advancing civilization we can in the limit of this space deal only with generalities, giving as it were one broad, sweeping, backward glance over the beautiful section once inhabited by the Indian tribes and later was the chosen field for the "Holy Experiment" under the new regime of the great landlord who fashioned the destinies of his estate.

The advent of William Penn was by no means the first chapter in the history-making era of this section, but it is quite far enough back for the present purpose.

The topographical features of that section forming Bucks county were beautiful to behold. The northern portion bounded by the foot hills of the South mountains, a broad zone of red shale and sandstone with rolling landscape, while along the banks of the Upper Delaware the general lay of the land had permitted the streams to shape its surface into a network of

tortuous and highly picturesque courses, tumbling over almost vertical cliffs to the pastoral beauty of a soft landscape dipping to the gentle windings of the placid but forceful waters of the majestic Delaware.

In almost endless panoramic view may be found the most charming scenery, the bold faces of the precipitous hills standing guard over the verdant slopes of fertile meadows and rich farming lands, watered by innumerable little streams the student of nature finds endless themes for research and admiration.

Then, turning to the high tablelands in the northwest where Quakertown, at an elevation of 500 feet, surveys the surrounding country, we find a plateau of undulating agricultural land unsurpassed for the depth and richness of its soil—the "richlands" of longtime fame.

At Doylestown, almost the geographical centre of the county, we find an elevation of over 400 feet, gradually sloping away with the descent of the Neshaminy through verdant fields and highly cultivated farms to the tide-water region.

Mineral deposits of varying richness

an fine good double and suit you. Ammunition and gun

NARE—

more. Our assortment com Wash Basins, and almost ev y to repair. It is a reprodu

ANTS—

t has no superior. I have be

have a large stock of both t my box papers. It is the fin

ENTRAL HARDWARE
DOYLESTOWN,

have been located in certain sections of the county, but mining has never developed their resources to any considerable extent, except in the extreme northern townships.

Early Settlers.

As it has become customary to date the early colonization of this section from the time the charter was granted to William Penn, and the arrival of those who took up lands under his supervision, such is by no means the time of the first white inhabitants located along the banks of the Delaware, and it is safe to say we may go back almost three-quarters of a century further, or shortly after the exploration of the Chesapeake, when that section now forming Bucks county was by no means unknown to the first colonists.

Civilization had already entered and was finding its way along up the river with its characteristic institutions, leaving their traces which carry the investigator back to the time when the Dutch and Swedes contended for supremacy.

In 1643 John Printz came bearing the commission of Governor of New Sweden and at that time the struggling settlement along the Delaware was of little more than one hundred persons. A settlement of Hollanders was also located in the vicinity, and it is certain that an English colony of some sixty persons was then hereabouts for the new Governor's commission referred to it and instructed him "to work underhand as much as possible, with good manners and with success."

In 1640 the Connecticut people made purchases of land on both sides of the river, and in the following year effected a settlement at Salem, New Jersey, and established a trading-house on the Schuylkill.

In 1675 the ship Joseph and Mary arrived at Salem with a number of passengers for the New Jersey settlements and soon after Robert Wade with others of the Society of Friends settled in Upland, this being the first record of that sect who subsequently founded the great Commonwealth, and so it is from year to year down to 1681 when William Markham, the deputy-governor of William Penn arrived bearing the manifesto of his office, the dates are co-incident with the arrivals of settlers and traders, the purchase of lands and the establishment of trading-posts.

By 1682 the new proprietor had sold five hundred and sixty-five thousand acres. Of these purchases fifty-two, many of them bearing the names of our oldest families, had located a part or the whole of their lands in Bucks county, aggregating 103,000 acres.

From this it is reasonable to assume that William Penn must have been one of the most astute and enterprising real estate owners and operators that the world has ever seen. The following extract from a letter written by him to James Harrison, then in England, will prove interesting in this connection:

"Now, dear James," he writes, "for the 50 acres a servant to the master,

and 50 to the servants; this I do for their sakes that cannot buy, for I must either be paid by purchase or rent, that those that cannot buy may take up, if a master of a family 200 acres at 1d an acre, afterwards 50 acres per head for every man and maid servant, but still at the same rent, else none would buy or rent, and so I should make nothing of my country."

Thus he not only encouraged the immigration of diligent and thrifty people, but would sell outright or rent his lands in quantity according to the ability of his tenant to pay. And this from the same letter:

"Now, if any about thee will engage and buy, there may be ten aye twenty, to one share, which will be but £5 apiece, for which they will each have 250 acres. For those that cannot pay passage, let me know their names and number and ages; they must pay double rent to those that help them over; but this know that the rent will never be raised and they are to enjoy it forever."

In the political development of the county, Penn was well equipped by his early education and experience to shape the destiny of the people whom fortune might place in his power and in announcing to the colonists "that it hath pleased God in His providence to cast you within my lott and care," he assured that though the undertaking was new to him, yet God had given him an understanding of his duty and an "honest mind to do it uprightly."

Upon the arrival of Penn in 1682 he immediately set about adopting the measures necessary to "settle a government." Messengers were promptly dispatched to arrange a meeting with Lord Baltimore for the settlement of the disputed boundary line. Pennsylvania was divided into the counties of Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks, and

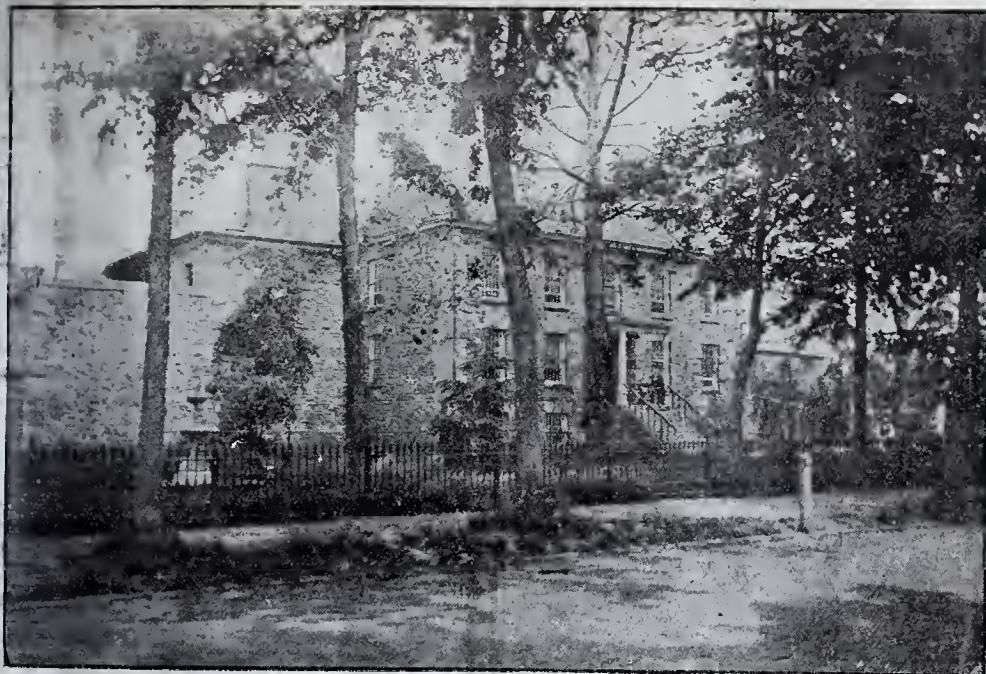
Penn issued writs to the different sheriffs for the election of seven persons from each county to serve as members of the first Assembly. After setting the machinery of government in motion his next care was the "casting of the counties into townships." In this work, however, he seems to have taken little pains in defining the lines as the townships had no political significance, and even the county lines were ill-defined for it was not until the 8th of April, 1685, that the boundary of Bucks county was definitely settled.

The first measure taken in the organization of the local government was the appointment of sheriffs for the counties, and later the justices of the inferior courts.

The first court in Bucks county will be found mentioned on another page in our article on the Bench and Bar, with more detail than is permitted here.

Social Development.

The Colonies along the west bank of English control were chiefly of Dutch and Swedish emigrants and their descendants. At this time the social elements were in more or less crude



THE OLD JAIL—Built 1812, Removed 1884.

form, and Bucks county enjoys the distinction of exhibiting the social product of the "divine experiment," for nowhere else was such marked fidelity to the tenets of the Society of Friends and loyalty to William Penn so universal, the simplicity of manners and sobriety of life imparted by its creed so long preserved.

They were a second colony of Puritans, but less aggressive and while this fact doomed them to decay as a predominating social factor, it was they who in the days of pliability formed the character of this great Commonwealth and the effect will be felt for all time. The Welsh Friends reached Richland in 1710, and extended their settlement to Springfield and Durham, but the Welsh Baptists who entered Hilltown and New Britain associated but little with their countrymen.

The Scotch-Irish race entered prior to 1719 and constituted a most important element in the social and commercial life of the county. A paper recently read before the Bucks County Historical Society says in its introductory:

"Full justice has probably never been done the Scotch-Irish race for the part they played in the founding of our great Commonwealth. The history of the English Quaker, the Welsh Baptist, the Swede, the German and Palatine, the French Huguenot has been fully written, and their influence on our common institutions fully credited, but little or nothing has been said of this one of the most important and dominant forces in the formation of our composite national character."

They are described as hardy, active, aggressive and intelligent, while almost fanatically attached to the Presby-

terian faith, and the establishment of that church in Bucks county dates almost simultaneously with their arrival. Many of the oldest and most influential families in this part of the country came from this sturdy Scotch-Irish stock who have displayed remarkable zeal and energy in every walk of life.

The Germans stand next in importance to the Quakers in point of the early history of the province. Their customs and language were retained with such tenacity as to leave a never-fading impress upon society. About 1725 their number became so great as to excite forebodings of alarm, but such was their frugality and industry coupled with a law-abiding and God-fearing instinct that their influence has been to the great benefit of those with whom they became associated.

The first monthly meeting of the Society of Friends was held on May 13th, 1683, at the house of William Biles, in Falls township, and seven families were represented. Down to 1730 Falls, Middletown, Wrightstown, Buckingham, Bristol, Plumstead and Richland, were the centres of early Quakerism in the county.

With the exception of the Friends' meetings the Dutch Reformed church of North and Southampton is probably the oldest denominational organization in the county.

Schools.

With the churches came a popular system of education, the corner-stone upon which the colonial "Frame of Government was founded." A part of the "Great Law" enacted in the first year of the province provided that

"schools should be established for the education of the young," and a school was opened in Philadelphia in 1683, at which each student was charged a small sum for tuition, but not until after the Revolution were public schools established in Bucks county under the auspices of secular authorities. In the Constitution of 1790 the Legislature was directed to establish schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis. Those who were well-to-do were charged a small sum, but where parents were unable to pay the commissioners were authorized to do so. The act of 1834 inaugurated in Pennsylvania what is known as the common school system.

Church Schools.

The Friends were pioneers in the cause of education as well as Christian worship. With them education was the companion of religion.

The old Friends meeting house in Falls township as fitted up for a school in 1733. The Friends at an early date established a school in Middletown, Wrightstown Friends' school was built in 1725, and Plumstead meeting house had a school under its care in 1752.

The change from purely religious to purely secular control was effected by the establishment of the "neighborhood school" in which the influences of both were blended. The teacher derived his support from the patrons instead of from the church, and the best members of the community were intrusted with its management. In these early days the methods employed, the school houses and their equipments may be described in a single word, crude, but untutored as were the teachers and untoward the conditions of the scholar they have in their day served to turn out men whose intellects have glittered in the councils of the State and Nation. To-day the great State of Pennsylvania expends annually something over \$5,000,000 for the support of its public school system, which is more than any other State in the Union provides for this purpose, the State of Massachusetts coming next in point of money expended. The private institutions and State Normal schools are unsurpassed in the length and breadth of their courses by those of any other State or Nation, and Bucks county enjoys an equal share with her sister counties in the incalculable benefits derived from this stupendous system of free education.

Historical Research.

Just here along the line of "social activity" and the more recent development of the people to the highest pinnacle in the study of the arts and letters it seems fitting and proper to give attention to the Bucks County Historical Society. This society, representing men and women of the highest literary attainments many of whom have made their influence and genius

felt abroad, was founded at Doylestown in 1880, and incorporated under the State law in 1885. Its purposes were set forth at the initial meeting as follows:

"Its objects shall be to cultivate and disseminate knowledge of all branches of history and to collect and preserve specimens thereof."

The first meeting was attended by the following well-known persons: Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Josiah B. Smith, Henry C. Mercer, Alfred Paschall, Richard M. Lyman, John S. Baily, Thomas P. Otter, George S. McDowell, Mahlon Carver, Dr. A. M. Dickie, and Dr. Jos. B. Walter. During the first few years the meetings of the society were held quarterly, but they were afterwards changed to semi-annual meetings.

While the general interest in the movement has been unabated it was not marked by any considerable increase in the membership until 1895, at which time there were forty-eight members enrolled. Since this date the society has prospered greatly, owing to the social features introduced by the lady members, and to-day the roll includes 239 names, among them those of persons of high literary and professional attainments. The work has been devoted to its chosen sphere. Many interesting and instructive papers, the result of deep research and investigation, have been read and a large and valuable library has been accumulated.

The collection of relics, many of them from pre-historic times, marking the era of legends and traditions when the fair face of the land was inhabited by wild animals and savage tribes, has also been a most interesting and important feature in the society's work. Many documents of profound interest to the historian and student of nature's realm have been published in the local press and others have been compiled in pamphlet form and sent throughout the country to those who find pleasure in scientific research. A catalogue recently published and labeled "Tools of the Nation Maker" contains a comprehensive description of 761 articles acquired by the society, and this number is rapidly increasing—local memorials of the county's early life.

The society's room is on the second floor of the court house building, and while quite spacious is becoming daily more inadequate for their use, and with this in view and an eye to the perpetuation of the organization, efforts are now being made to raise \$10,000 with which to purchase ground and erect a handsome and adequate structure, which shall serve as a storehouse for their relics, a library, office and assembly building. About \$4,000 has already been subscribed and the list of contributors is growing encouragingly. The officers of the association are Gen. W. W. H. Davis, president; and Alfred Paschall, secretary and treasurer.

Journalism.

At a very early date the local press became a prominent social factor. On

the 25th day of July, 1800, "The Farmers' Weekly Gazette," at Doylestown, issued its first number, Josiah Ralston being the proprietor and publisher. This paper died a natural death in about a year and on July 7th, 1804, Asher Miner established the "Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser," a strange name indeed, but it seemed to suit the farmers, for it met with better success, and he subsequently curtailed the name to "Pennsylvania Correspondent," in 1818, and later in 1824, it was changed again to "Bucks County Patriot and Farmers' Advertiser," the proprietors at that time being Edward Morris and Samuel R. Kramer, who had purchased it from Mr. Miner upon his retirement. In 1827 Elisha B. Jackson and James Kelley assumed charge and changed the name to "Bucks County Intelligencer and General Advertiser." Owing to the death of Mr. Jackson in 1828, the burden of the management devolved upon Mr. Kelley, and in 1835 William M. Large became a partner. In 1838 Mr. Large became sole proprietor, and in 1841, he was succeeded by Samuel Fretz, and two years later Mr. Fretz was succeeded by John S. Brown. In 1855 Enos Prizer and Henry T. Darlington became the proprietors, and after the death of Mr. Prizer, in 1864, Mr. Darlington remained the sole proprietor until January 1st, 1876, when Alfred Paschall became junior partner, and the firm name was changed to Henry T. Darlington & Co. S. Edward Paschall was admitted to the firm in April 1st, 1878. On July 1st of the next year the paper became the property of Paschall Brothers.

January 1st, 1876, a semi-weekly was instituted, which continued to July 1st, 1879. The Daily Intelligencer, the first daily of Bucks county, was begun on September 6th, 1886. In 1886, S. Edward Paschall retired, by reason of ill health, and the business was conducted by Alfred Paschall & Co. until April 29th, 1898, when the Intelligencer Company was formed with Alfred Paschall, editor; Arthur K. Thomas, business manager; and George W. McIntosh, superintendent. The steadfast policy of the paper has been to furnish the most and best news service with an especial eye to local matters. The common welfare and prosperity of Bucks county has marked its highest tendencies and aspirations.

In the early sixties it will be remembered as a strong war paper, and it has been devotedly Republican since the organization and inception of that party.

This special industrial number marks the twelfth anniversary of the Daily Intelligencer, and its object is to record for the first time in newspaper form the great natural and acquired resources that abound in Bucks county, to attract the favorable attention of the financier in quest of a safe and suitable place for investment in manufacturing and other enterprises, to lay before the home-seekers everywhere the possibilities afforded by the county of Bucks as a good place to live in, and a good place

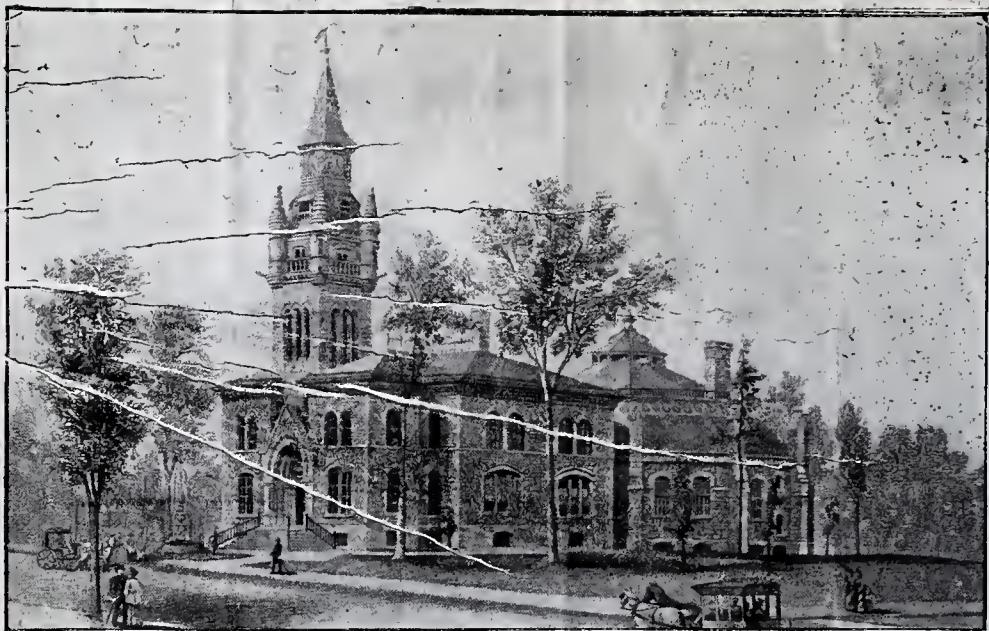
to make a living in.

The Doylestown Democrat was established in 1816 by Lewis Deffenbach & Co., and was the first exponent of democracy in the county. Another democratic paper, the "Bucks County Messenger," was begun by Simon Siegfried on June 28th, 1819, but it seems the exponents of the party could not support two organs and Mr. Deffenbach assigned in 1820 to William Watts and Benjamin Morris, who disposed of the paper to Benjamin Mifflin, who resumed it on January 2d, 1821. At this time there were again two democratic organs and it was deemed wise to consolidate the two; accordingly the "Democrat" and "Messenger" were combined as the "Bucks County Democrat." In December, 1821, William L. Rogers assumed charge and the name was changed to "Democrat and Farmers' Gazette." The present title "Doylestown Democrat" was given it by Manassah H. Snyder, who became its proprietor in 1829. William H. Powell bought the paper in 1832, and sold to John S. Bryan in November, 1834, who, in 1845, conducted the paper until 1858, when it sold to Samuel J. Paxson. Mr. Paxson was transferred to General W. W. H. Davis, the present editor. As a literateur and journalist General Davis stands in the very front rank of those in this cultured section who wield the pen. His vast experience as a traveler in foreign countries, as an officer in the wars of the rebellion and the Mexican war, as a historian and man of letters, have thrown at his command those eminent qualifications that characterize his writings.

The "Bucks County Express and Reform" was started by Manassah H. Snyder in 1827, and underwent numerous changes in its management until 1866, when Dr. Morwitz established the "Reform Von Bucks" and consolidated with it the "Express," which was at that time owned by Allen H. and T. H. Heist. The present editor is Fred. Constantine, and the "Express and Reform" is the last of many German papers that have existed in Doylestown.

The number of weekly, semi-weekly and other papers that have been published in the various boroughs and hamlets throughout Bucks county is very large and their history beset with many of the vicissitudes of success and failure which would require a great length of space to record, but we will not burden the reader with these details.

The following is a list of the principal papers outside of those already mentioned in the county: Bucks County Gazette, Rep., Bristol; Observer, Dem., Bristol; American, Bristol; Delaware Valley Advance, Ind., Hulmeville; Standard, Rep., Langhorne; Familien Freund (German,) Ind.; MILFORD Square; News, Ind., New Hope; Enterprise, Ind., Newtown; Central News, Ind., Perkasie; Republican, Rep., Doylestown; Free Press, Ind., Quakertown; Mennonite, Menn, Quakertown; Times, Ind., Quakertown; News, Ind., Reglesville; Herald, Local, Sellers-



THE NEW COURT HOUSE—Erected 1876.

ville; Times, Ind., Springtown; Yardley Review, local, Yardley.

Farmers' Clubs.

Bucks county has been called the home of farmers' clubs. Nowhere in the country are the men who bring forth from the soil of the earth the commodities with which to feed the Nation, more intelligent and educated, almost universally they are readers and reasoners and their research as to the best methods of tilling the soil is by no means single handed. It was early seen that full intercourse on these subjects would be conducive of good results. The following Farmers' Clubs of Bucks county are now in a healthy state of activity and their meetings are the occasion for the reading of papers and essays, and the discussion of topics calculated to enlighten and entertain the audiences and add to the sum of professional knowledge. Following are the names of the farmers' clubs in Bucks county: Solebury Farmers' Club; Wrightstown Farmers' Club; Northampton Farmers' Club, Southampton Farmers' Club.

In another direction the farmers have endeavored to lighten their burdens through the co-operative measures of the Grange, and to this end these Granges have been formed: Middletown, Carversville, Excelsior, Edgewood, Richborough and Springtown Granges.

Transportation Facilities.

In Penn's comprehensive plans for the settlement of his country the subject of roads had not been forgotten. The Bristol streets and county line roads were surveyed at a very early

period, and were indicated upon a map published in 1684, and at the instance of Governor Kieht, in 1723, the road along north of the Easton road was surveyed. The Bristol road was opened to the public in varying sections from 1730 to 1752. No effort was made to preserve a regular system of roads in the country east of the Neshaminy.

In 1723 John Dyer, of Doylestown, who had built a mill in the woods of Plumstead petitioned the court that a road might be opened from his settlement to the Governor's, to which consent was granted. This was known as the Dyer's Mill road until the present century, and constitutes the "Main" street of Doylestown. It was extended to Pipersville shortly after 1738.

The road from Bristol to Newtown was opened by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1693, and was extended to Wrightstown in 1696, to Buckingham in 1703, to Durham Forge in 1746, and to Easton in 1755. This is the great interior highway of the county. Among the towns through which it passes are Hulmeville, Langhorne, Newtown, Wrightstown, Pineville, Buckingham, Gardenville, Hinkletown, Pipersville, Ottsville, Bucksville, and Durham. It is the only continuous road connecting the extreme northern and southern portions of the county.

The first stage route through Bucks County was that of John Butler. His route followed the west banks of the Delaware, crossing the river at Trenton, and thence to New York, the trip requiring three days from Philadelphia.

An opposition line was established over the same route in 1765, on which the fare was reduced to two pence per mile.

John Barnhill established a third line in 1766. He improved the wagons by placing the seats on springs and also

the speed, and traveled the distance from Elm street near Vine Philadelphia, to Amboy in two days. This achievement was unparalleled in those days, and gained for his wagon the title of "Flying Machines." Then came the establishment of the national postal system in 1790, which contributed greatly to the success of the stage management, and new lines were opened to many places hitherto untouched by the stages.

Nor was navigation neglected in these times. The steamboat Phoenix, built in New York and patterned after Fulton's "Clermont" began to ply regularly between Philadelphia and Bristol in 1809. The "Philadelphia" followed shortly afterward, and altogether thirty-one steamboats have at different times since the days of Fitch, the original inventor of steamboats, plied between these points.

The Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company, formed in 1822, applied a system of dams and sluices, and thus transported their products to Philadelphia.

A tramway suitable for wheel carriages and drawn by horses was the first departure from the turnpike to the modern steam railway. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company was incorporated on February 23d, 1832. They were to prepare a schedule of rates or tolls similar to those charged by turnpikes and of rates for transportation in the carriages. Ground was broken in 1832, and in the following year the road was completed. The first train passed from Trenton to Bristol drawn by horses. The first locomotive was the "Trenton" in October, 1834. The second railroad to pass through the county was the Doylestown branch of the "North Penn," which was projected in 1852 as the "Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap," but assumed its present name in the following year. On October 7th, 1856, the officers of the road visited Doylestown in a special car and formally opened the road above Gwynedd.

The Philadelphia, Newtown and New York, which together with the "North Penn" is now operated by the Reading Railroad Company, are the only two railroads that may be termed a county enterprise until August 18th of this year, when the first ten miles of the Quakertown and Easton Line was opened and the road was added to the list of wholly Bucks county railroads, North East, Bound Brook.

The Bound Brook branch of the Reading system traverses Bucks county from Southampton township to Yardley borough, and was the second trunk line to go through the county connecting the two principal cities of the Atlantic seaboard. The line is a splendid double-track road, with numerous local stations, and affords unsurpassed facilities.

The North East Pennsylvania was at first built to Ivyland, but later extended to New Hope. This latter part is wholly in Bucks county and gives facilities to a rich and prosperous agricultural region, and lately is attracting the attention of city investors.

Though one of the younger roads the North East is a fine enterprise through a fine country.

Among the trolley roads that of recent years have made their appearance with fast flying cars, passing at short intervals, affording on the highways of a former wilderness the facilities of a city street and bringing with them corresponding cheapness in transportation, Bucks County has been especially favored by the enterprise of its citizens.

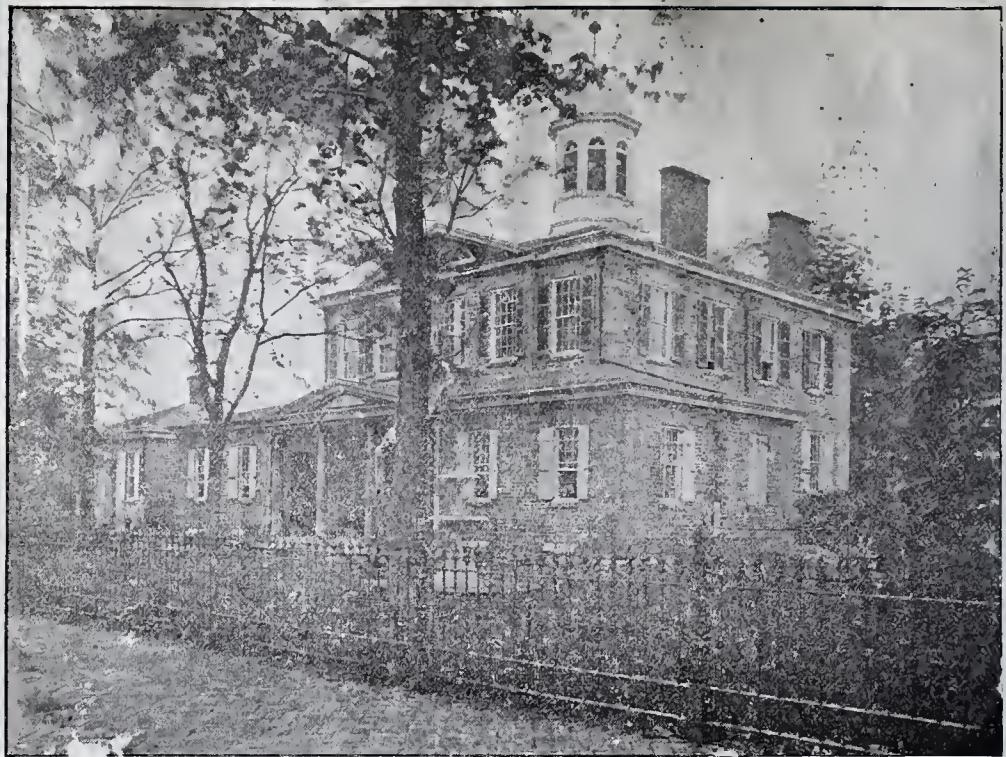
The Bucks County Railway, more popularly known as the Doylestown and Willow Grove trolley, connects directly with the Philadelphia Traction Co., thus affording swift and inexpensive transportation to the city, which is not only cheaper than the steam roads but offers to the sightseer a smooth and delightful ride through country abounding with marvelously picturesque and beautiful scenery, romantic and historic, dotted with verdant fields and splendid farms, made the more interesting by those quaint old buildings characteristic of their early masters.

The cars of this road leave Doylestown and Willow Grove every eighteen minutes, and cover the twelve miles in about fifty minutes.

The power house is situated on the "Little Neshaminy" about midway between the two terminals, and is equipped with two Sterling boilers of 200 horse power each, two McEwan engines of 200 horse power each, two Thomson & Ryan dynamos of 150 kilowatts each, and the switchboard, made by the General Electric Co., is one of their latest and best. There are seven St. Louis cars with "General Electric" motors of 35 horse power each and in addition to these the company has been compelled by the heavy traffic to lease three open cars from another road. The officers of the company are Henry Lear, president; W. Jenks Fell, secretary; George P. Brock, treasurer; Frank W. Janney, supt. Other electric roads in the county are the Newtown and Langhorne, connecting the towns indicated by its name, and the Langhorne and Bristol, which is a continuation of the system, and makes the route complete to the Delaware. The Philadelphia and Bristol Trolley Railroad makes connection between Bristol and the Quaker City by a somewhat diversified system, first a horse car for a short distance and then a stage; alighting from this a short walk across the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has steadfastly refused permission to competing lines to cross its tracks, and from there on the journey is made in a trolley car.

The Quakertown and Richlandtown Trolley Railroad is the only other electric system at present in the county, and is isolated from the others, since it has no connection with any other electric railroad. It is however a busy and prosperous interurban railroad, which will doubtless in time be extended to other fields, and acts as a feeder to the Reading Railway, which it touches at Quakertown.

A new electric railway of great im-



THE OLD COURT HOUSE—Built 1812, Removed 1876.

portance to Doylestown and the southern portion of the county in general is now contemplated from Newtown, the terminus of the Newtown and Langhorne road.

When completed this road will make direct communications between Doylestown and Bristol by way of Newtown, Langhorne and Hulmeville. It will pass through a large and important territory yet untraversed by any steam or electric road, and will bring the central and southern portions of the county into immediate communication, a need that has long been keenly apparent.

The Quakertown and Eastern Railroad has just completed its line as far east as Springtown, and will in the near future extend its tracks to Riegelsville. This is a steam road, and like all the other internal railroads of the county, either steam or electric, its stock is subscribed almost entirely by local capitalists.

The County's Wealth.

That Bucks County stands well in the front, as compared with other counties in point of wealth, is clearly shown by the following statement prepared by Commissioners' Clerk Elmer E. Funk:

The total amount of taxables is 26,685.

The amount of cleared land is 336,263 acres and the timber land 18,896. The value of all real estate is \$36,717,917. The value of the real estate exempt from taxation is \$2,732,440, and the value of that subject to tax is \$33,985,477.

The horses and mules in the county

over the age of four years number 17,248, and their value is \$920,932. The neat cattle over the age specified number 21,166, and they are valued at \$632,280.

The value of salaries and emoluments of office, post or profit, professions, trades and occupations is estimated at \$2,772,750.

The aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes at the rate of $.2\frac{3}{4}$ mills on the dollar is \$38,311,439, and the aggregate amount of county tax assessed at the rate named is \$105,382.62.

The amount of money at interest, including mortgages, judgments bonds, notes, stocks, etc., is \$9,485,838.

The value of stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs, etc., \$7355.

The aggregate value of property taxable for state purposes at 4 mills on the dollar, including money at interest, stages, hacks, etc., is \$9,493,193, and the aggregate amount of state tax assessment is \$37,972.72.

Manufacturing.

Although Bucks County, one of the earliest settlements in the state was notable for the social activity and development in agricultural pursuits, but little attention was paid to manufacturing until a comparatively recent period. The Bristol mills were among the first to show life in this departure, and the first records we have of this line of industry show the establishment by Samuel Carpenter in 1701 of a saw mill on Mill creek about a quarter of a mile from the Delaware river. The mill was seventy-five feet long, and had a daily capacity of three thousand feet.



THE NEW JAIL—Built 1884.

A woolen mill was established in 1815 by Joseph and Abraham Warner on the south side of Mill street now occupied by the canal and railroad. It had seven hundred and eighty spindles with carding and other machinery, two hand looms for satins and six looms for plaids and checks, employing twenty-four hands. The mill was later leased to Isaac Pitcher, who removed the machinery to Graveville, N. J., and the abandoned building was destroyed by fire.

In 1850 a stock company with \$12,000 capital built the Bristol forge and for a time the business was fairly successful. They made the first armor plates for Government war ships, but this lost the mill was abandoned.

The Bristol Woolen Mill Company was organized in 1864 with a capital of \$60,000, which was afterwards increased to \$75,000, and a large two-story building was erected. Later the property passed into other hands, and it was converted into a hosiery mill.

The Livingston Mills were built in 1868 by Charles W. and Joshua Pearce for the manufacture of printed felt druggets and floor cloth, but latter its product was changed and 2000 ladies' felt skirts were made per day. The exhibit of the company at the Centennial Exposition was large and varied.

The Bristol Foundry was established by the T. B. Harkins Foundry Company in 1871. This plant is still in active operation, and moulds street railway castings and other work of this character, which is sold all over the country.

The Bristol rolling mill was built in 1875, and for a number of years enjoyed a large and lucrative business.

The firm name has since been changed to the Sherman-Pierce Company, and their product now embraces sash, doors, blinds, stair railings and other ornamental architectural work, as well as an extensive business in the manufacture of engraving boards, in which they enjoy a large and growing trade.

The Bristol Worsted Mill was built up by Grundy Brothers & Campion in 1876. The buildings comprise sixty thousand square feet of floor space, and are fitted with intricate and valuable machinery.

The iron industry in Bucks county is represented by the Durham furnaces, which date back to the early part of the last century. The recorded history begins in 1727, when a stock company was organized in which were such well known men as Jeremiah Langhorne, Anthony Morris, James Logan, Charles Reed, Robert Ellis, George Fitzwater, Clement Plumstead, William Allen, Andrew Bradford, John Hopkins, Thomas Lindsley, Joseph Turner, Griffith Owen and Samuel Powell. The iron ore and limestone were abundant and it is quite likely some operations were carried on prior to 1727, but of such nothing authentic is known. The first furnace was about where the store of the Bachman's now stands. Durham stoves and fire place plates were an early product, some of the latter being found in the present days, in old houses, and in the collection of the Historical Society are several specimens. Shot and shell for the American army were made at Durham during the Revolutionary war. Among later owners of the Durham furnaces were the names of Galloway, Nickleson, Smith, Morgan and

Backhouse. The present owners are Cooper & Hewitt, and the superintendent for a score of years has been B. F. Fackenthal, Jr. The output of these furnaces has been large and valuable, but for some years they have been idle. With the opening of the new Quakertown and Eastern railroad there is prospect of renewed activity and the continuance of this old, useful and creditable enterprise.

During these years the manufacture of staple articles was progressing in other sections of the county. Mills of various kinds were being built and operated both by steam and water where the streams were of sufficient power to render their use of practical service. To-day the county embraces manufacturing industries of various kinds in cotton and woolen goods as well as iron and steel works, the cigar industry being a leading one, together with the large and important concerns turning out unusually great quantities of boots and shoes, stoves, harness, spokes and wheels, agricultural implements, bicycles, wagons, carriages, musical instruments and a great variety of other goods which find their way into the great marts of the world to satisfy the needs of the human race.

GIBSON CATLETT.

DEEP RUN AND DOYLESTOWN.

History of the Two Presbyterian Churches, by John L. DuBois.

The Doylestown church, which is quite an imposing one, stands upon a lot of about an acre of ground, bounded by Church, Court and Mechanic streets. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Its size is sixty by ninety feet, and has a tower and spire one hundred and forty-six feet from the ground. It was built in 1872, the cornerstone having been laid in 1871; and the stone of which it was constructed, and which is of a light brown color, was taken from a quarry in Doylestown. It has Gothic windows and beautiful stained glass; chapel, Sabbath school rooms, and session room on the first floor, and an auditorium on the second, capable of sitting a thousand persons. The building as it stands, furnished and all complete, cost about \$31,000. The beautiful tones of a large organ can be heard every Sunday. Back of the pulpit in the recess against the wall is placed a marble tablet, in memory of its late pastor, Rev. S. M. Andrews, D.D., deceased, and in the front vestibule down stairs is erected a large tablet, giving the history of the Deep Run and Doylestown Presbyterian Church. This is the Doylestown Presbyterian Church as we now see it; but to give its history we must go back to 1732, a hundred and fifty-one years ago. This

church is but the child of another—the mother church is the "Presbyterian Church of Deep Run," which was founded in the year 1732—and was built of logs. Presbyterian supplied it until 1738, during which year Rev. Francis McHenry, from Ireland, was chosen and installed pastor. He died in the year 1757, and the congregation remained vacant four years. Rev. James Latta was installed pastor in 1761. The lot of ground, on which the church stands, together with the adjoining parsonage in Bedminster township, about a mile from Dublin and seven miles from Doylestown, was conveyed by Hon. William Allen, of Philadelphia, to Mr. Latta, and his successors in the ministry for the use of the congregation. In 1770 Mr. Latta removed, and in three years the Rev. Hugh Magill became pastor, and he, in 1776, also left. Then Rev. James Grier was ordained and installed pas-



DOYLESTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

tor over the united churches of Deep Run and Tinicum. He died in 1791, leaving the congregation vacant until 1798, when Rev. Uriah DuBois was installed pastor over them. The Union Academy of Doylestown was built in 1804 by subscriptions, and the Rev. Uriah DuBois became the principal. A room in that building was set apart free for the use of every denomination of Christians. Mr. DuBois then began to preach in the academy with his other charges. In 1808, having been released from the Tinicum church, he began preaching alternately at Deep Run and Doylestown. In August, 1813, the Presbyterians commenced building their first church in Doylestown on the site of the present building, funds for the same having been sub-

scribed. On the 13th of August, 1815, the church was dedicated to the worship of God. There were present Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, of Philadelphia; Rev. Robert B. Belville, of Neshaminy, and the Rev. Uriah DuBois, the pastor. The congregations of Deep Run and Doylestown thus being united numbered thirty members. They now have six hundred and thirty members.

Rev. Uriah DuBois died on the 10th of September, 1821, and his people were without a pastor until November, 1823. In July, 1823, Mr. Charles Hyde became the regular supply to the two churches, and on the 19th of November, 1823, he was ordained and installed pastor over them; Deep Run to have one-fourth of his time. November, 1829, Mr. Hyde left, and immediately after Rev. Henry Hotchkiss became the supply, but died in the fall of 1831. In the summer of 1831 Silas M. Andrews, a student in the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., was invited to become pastor, and the Presbytery of Philadelphia met in Doylestown, November 16, 1831, and ordained and installed him pastor of the Deep Run and Doylestown churches. Rev. Alexander Boyd presided; Rev. Robert Steel preached the sermon, and Rev. R. B. Belville delivered the charge. The names of communicants amounted to ninety-three; eighty-four of these resided in the congregation of Doylestown. The congregation of Doylestown has preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening, except the third Sabbaths of April and September. In the summer of 1835 a building was erected on the church grounds, in which were held meetings of sessions, Sabbath school and weekly lectures. On the 7th of March, 1881, Dr. Silas M. Andrews, our pastor, died. Had he lived to the 16th of November, 1881, he would have been the pastor for fifty years. On the 3d of May, 1881, Rev. William A. Patton, late of the Roxborough Presbyterian Church, was installed. (March 5, 1890, Mr. Patton resigned, and on September 2, 1890, W. Hayes Moore was elected pastor, and on the 26th of October, 1897, Mr. Moore resigned. The church has been vacant ever since.

The second building at Deep Run was constructed of stone some time prior to 1766. The third, which now stands, was built of stone in 1841. It is of record that as early as the year 1732 the Rev. William Tennent, of log college memory, preached in Bedminster, and the place where he preached was called "Mr. Tennent's upper meeting house." In 1850 the church at Doylestown was enlarged and changed in appearance. Towers and a spire were constructed at the front of the building. The writer well remembers a pulpit in the old church—it was narrow and about twelve feet high, with a door at the base and a pair of winding stairs inside to reach the top. When Dr. Andrews would enter he would close the door, and it was quite a while before we saw his head above the pulpit.

There are a number of Sunday-

schools connected with the church. The two outposts, Bridge Point and Mechanicsville, are with their chapels under the control of the Doylestown Presbyterian Church. The congregation numbers about six hundred and thirty. There are a number of Sunday-schools connected with the church. With the church at Doylestown a large library is connected. The ruling elders from 1796 to 1898 have been Thomas Stewart, James Ferguson, Andrew Dunlap, John Mann, John C. Ernst, Jonas Newton, John Beatty, Dr. W. S. Hendrie, James McNeely, Samuel Godshalk, Nathan Lewis, John Widdifield, John H. Anderson, Samuel Hall, John Greer, Silas H. Thompson, John G. Mann, Benjamin S. Rich, John G. Harris, John K. Lovett, George W. Hunt, John L. Ervin, Henry W. Gross, Jacob Haggerty, Philip H. Fritz, Charles H. Mathews, John L. DuBois, Carlile Shepherd, Albert J. Jones. The present session is composed of Philip H. Fritz, Jacob Haggerty, John L. DuBois, Carlile Shepherd and Henry W. Gross. This church has exerted a good, moral and religious influence in the community, and it is revered and honored by all.

Solebury Friends' Meeting.

The Solebury Friends' Meeting House was built in the summer and fall of 1806. The first monthly meeting was held in the house twelfth month 30th, 1806. The first monthly meeting was held seventh month 2, 1811. Prior to this time Solebury Friends were members of Buckingham monthly meeting. A large committee was appointed to attend the opening of the monthly meeting. Oliver Hampton was appointed clerk, in which capacity he served for ten years. The house is situated on the Sugan road at the corner of lands now owned by Hugh B. Eastburn and William C. Blackfan, at the intersection of the road leading to the turnpike at Canada Hill, and about three miles from New Hope and one mile from the village of Centre Hill, which is located near the centre of Solebury township. The size of the house is 63 feet long by 36 feet wide, and is two stories high. The estimated cost of the building was £1500, of which sum £1346 15s. was contributed by the Solebury members. The original deed for the land purchased was made twelfth month 21st, 1805. The grantors were Aaron Paxson, Sr., and Letitia Paxson, his wife. The trustees who were to receive and hold the title, and to whom the deed in trust was made, were Benjamin Paxson, yeoman, Solebury; Jonathan Fell, yeoman, Warwick; Robert Smith, surveyor, Buckingham; Thomas Phillips, miller, Solebury, and Samuel Gillingham, blacksmith, Buckingham. The amount of land conveyed in the first purchase was three acres, and the consideration money, or price paid, was \$180. Of the three acres purchased one acre, lying on the south side of the wood, was laid out as a graveyard. The size of the plots was made 8 by 21 feet, and were to

be assigned to the members of the meeting as necessity required. Additional land has been purchased at two different times to enlarge the graveyard. At the present time the graveyard contains three acres, and the entire grounds, five acres of land. The membership of the meeting in 1827 at the time of the separation or division in the society was over three hundred. At the present time the membership has been decreased by removals, by deaths and by a failure "to increase and multiply" to

two schools under its especial care, which were superintended by committees appointed by the meeting, viz., the one at Centre Hill and the Solebury school. The ground for the Centre Hill school has been deeded to the township school directors, but the title for the Solebury school is still held by the meeting. A school was first established here by John Blackfan, who built the house and employed the teacher, for the education of his own children and for the children of the neighborhood. This was about the year 1820. In the year



about two hundred members. The men who have served the meeting in the capacity of clerk or recording officer have been Oliver Hampton from 1811 to 1821, Aaron Eastburn from 1821 to 1827, Robert Livezey from 1828 to 1840, John Blackfan from 1840 to 1864, Moses Eastburn from 1864 to 1887, and Eastburn Reeder from 1889 to the present date.

There have been but two recommended ministers belonging to the meeting since its establishment. Rachel Johnson, daughter of John L. Johnson, who was recommended in 1843 and Jeremiah Hayhurst, who was recommended in 1890. Mercy Phillips and Sarah Dugdale were also accredited ministers of the society who traveled in the ministry, but their recommendations were issued by other monthly meetings, and before the establishment of Solebury monthly meeting.

At one time Solebury meeting had

1839 Merrick Reeder called the attention of the meeting to the old and dilapidated condition of the school house that had been built upon land donated by Joseph Eastburn, and the meeting was induced to sell at public sale the old school house and grounds and to purchase of John Blackfan the new school house and land which was adjoining the meeting property. This exchange was effected in the year 1840. The school was kept under the care of the meeting, the scholars attending the mid-week meetings of the society until the adoption of the free school law by the township, and the care of the schools was passed over to the charge of the township school directors.

The mid-week meetings of the society, except monthly meetings, were discontinued in 1891 with the consent of the quarterly meeting.

For several years past the meeting has conducted a First-day school, which is under the charge of a committee appointed by the monthly

meeting. The hour devoted to the work of the First-day school is the hour immediately following the religious meeting on First-day mornings, from the middle of the fifth month (May) until the middle of tenth month (October). The adult class of the First-day school continue their sessions after meeting the entire year. The present superintendent of the First-day school is Martha B. White, of Solebury.

From, *S. Willigson*

Solebury R

Date, *OCT 1. 1898*

HISTORIC BUCKINGHAM.

Brief Sketches of Friends' Meeting Since 1720.

A Paper Prepared by Albert S. Paxson, Esq., and Read Before Young Friends' Association at Buckingham Meeting House, September 18, 1898.

We have now arrived at the revolutionary period, and a conflict between the infant colonies and the mother country is already at hand and dark and lowering clouds witness the fierce clash of steel on steel. Yet withal Hannah Wilson is recommended in the ministry and her voice is heard above the din of conflict, cheering and encouraging Friends to uphold their time honored and cherished principles through the trying period, and that they might be with them and remain with them always. It must have been an unique spectacle as the soldiers with their muskets stacked around the doors and their bright uniforms, seated among Friends to listen to a discourse from a preacher of the gentler sex. The text upon which her sermon was based is not known, but as appropriate it may have been, "Christ the good soldier." James Simpson is approved in the ministry in 1782. A few years later Friend Simpson expressed in the meeting "a draught that attended his mind" to visit Friends in New Jersey.

In 1789 Ruth Paxson being under appointment by the Yearly Meeting to visit Friends in Maryland, the meeting here encourages her in the work, "she being an elder in good esteem." In 1790, women Friends recommended Margaret Ely in the ministry and Oli-

ver Paxson, an elder, by appointment of the Yearly Meeting visits Friends in Maryland. He was probably the husband of Ruth Paxson, who went to Maryland on a similar mission. In 1792, Hannah Kirkbride, "a minister in good esteem, having in a weighty manner informed us she desired attending the ensuing Yearly Meeting in Baltimore town Maryland," and Thomas Smith signified his willingness to accompany her. In 1795, we have a most distinguished visitor with us. Gervis Johnson produced on behalf of himself a certificate from Friends of Antrim quarter, in province Ulster, held in Belinacree, Ireland, to Friends of New York, Philadelphia, or where he may offer the same in America. His certificate gave him a wide range for location, but his main point of interest settled here where he had relatives. Samuel Johnson, father of the late Anna J. Paxson, was a nephew of his. He was a true representative of the Irish character, and the portrait Curran draws of an Irish gentleman, is not inapplicable to him. "The hospitality of an Irishman is not the running account of posted and ledgered courtesies, as in other countries, it springs, like all his qualities, his faults, his virtues, directly from his heart. The heart of an Irishman is by nature bold, and he confides; it is tender, and he loves; it is generous, and he gives; it is social, and he is hospitable." Friend Johnson was an educated, scholarly man and his many eloquent sermons in this house gave him prominence as an orator. Why he came to this land of ours may perhaps be explained by the motto on the family coat of arms: "Ubi libertas ibi patria." He may have seen, even then, the cloud that overshadowed his beloved native land, and possibly discerned in prophetic vision her subsequent fearful struggle with oppression and power.

Margaret Ely is again heard from and pays a religious visit to Friends of the Western quarter in 1797 and Oliver Paxson visits meetings in Canada. We are now about crossing the line of the century just passed and enter upon the present one. Benjamin White a gifted and eloquent minister appears in the fourth year of the new era and visits Friends in Abington and Philadelphia, and also in New Jersey. Also John Simpson likewise visits several quarterly meetings in this and adjoining States and other meetings as "truth may open the way." In 1807 he also visits Friends in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1812 we find Grace Gillingham is approved in the ministry. Two years later Sarah Watson appears in the role as preacher, and her first mission was to hold a meeting with the prisoners in Trenton jail and also with the black people of that city. In 1817 Hannah Kirkbride visits those who have been disconnected with Friends in Falls and Middletown. Benjamin White having returned from his visits to Europe attended this meeting and returned the minute granted him in 1818, and produced certificates from the Yearly Meeting of ministers and elders held in London

I Dublin, certifying that "his visit was truly acceptable, his ministry sound and edifying and his conduct and conversation circumspect and becoming the Gospel."

We have now arrived at what may be called the revolutionary period in the history of Friends wherein Elias Hicks, of Long Island, figured so conspicuously. His eventful career was briefly sketched in my former paper and need not be repeated here. A somewhat less conspicuous personage appeared upon the scene at this time and her teachings stirred the society to its inmost depths, but did not result in more than a division of sentiment. I allude to Martha Smith and her eventful career may be said to be the history of this meeting for a period of twenty years. Many of our elderly people now living will be able to call to mind something concerning her as she was in the line of generations just passed. She was the daughter of Josiah and Deborah Brown, of Plumstead, and born the 8th of Second-month, 1787. Her opportunities for acquiring school learning were limited, but as she grew to womanhood her mind developed wonderful power. She appeared in public testimony about the year 1819, but was not recognized as an approved minister until nine years later, one year after the division. She lived in what may be termed stormy times, which may have had much to do in developing the strong points that marked her eventful career. She possessed a strong will power and took hold of the reforms of the day as paramount or above all other considerations. She was fearless and aggressive and in the crusade against the twin evils, slavery and intemperance, she led the advance column, throwing out her picket line, far in advance of any that had hitherto ventured, and close upon the enemy's work. Figuratively speaking she threw shot and shell into their strongholds, creating consternation and dismay. Her labors were not confined within the lines of the society, but wherever a field opened for active work, there she labored. It matters not who her co-workers were if their views were in accord with hers. Consequently she was thrown much in the society of clergymen and others whose salaried perquisites were not in accord with the teachings and usages of Friends. She made long visits in a ministerial way before passing the test in a crucial as a recommended minister. This she had a right and privilege to do, as might also any member of good standing in the society, but she claimed title to a seat in the select meetings of ministers and elders, which was revolutionary in its character in every sense. Yet she justifies it. She failed in several attempts, yet in 1826 she says: "I feel bound to visit the select meeting again, not knowing what shall become of me there; but the more I see the iniquity of a system, where an attention to the spirit of truth is professed to be our guide, and yet that system plainly says, that no person who is considered to have a gift in the min-

istry, shall be permitted to sit in the select meeting, until they have passed the regular ordeal, the more I see the inconsistency of this system, the more I feel bound to testify against such imposing intolerance."

It will be observed thus far, that I have not criticized her course nor called attention to her many deviations from the old and time honored practices of Friends, but here we find, by her own admission a purpose to run the blockade, if we may use such a term, and have a seat in the select meeting at the Falls in August, 1826. She says however in this, as in many other cases: "she was but doing her Master's will." If this were so, "the Master's will" and the discipline and usages of Friends are not in accord. I will not decide the issue joined, but leave it for your consideration. Her travels in the ministry led her to many distant meetings and upon her return home from Rhode Island in 1826 complaints were received from there "that she had introduced unsavory views and sentiments and had moreover lain waste the Holy Scriptures." The charge as laid against her was read in Plumstead meeting and received in silence, but the proposition to have a committee in the case was thought unsafe, for while it might have been unsavory to some it might have been satisfactory to others, and that they could not come to a judgment in the case without having it specified. After much discussion she arose in her own defense and stated the manner in which the charge was brought, "without the knowledge of the other overseer and without the voice of the Preparative Meeting: that she had never traveled as a minister, had never gone with the necessary appendages of one, that she had never carried a written certificate as a passport to the hearts of the people and was but a common member." A long and exciting debate ensued between Martha and the overseer and an elder in which she showed her skill as a debater and more than a match for both of them, and no further action was taken against her. Later on in her ministry and after being ordained as such, if we may use the expression, she was granted certificates to various meetings within the bounds of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, but she now opened up a wider field of labor by requesting a minute to attend the meetings of Genesee, Indiana and Ohio. While Friend Smith was an approved minister at this time the meeting hesitated and while a majority favored her proposed visit the dissenting ones were not a few. Her request was granted however. This was at the monthly meeting held here in May, 1838, and at the quarterly meeting here later in the month she laid her papers before that body for their approval. At the monthly meeting in the 6th-month the following appears: "Martha Smith returned the minute granted her last month, with information that the quarterly meeting had declined endorsing it." I was present at both the monthly and quarterly meeting and a close observer of

all that transpired. In the monthly meeting there was a want of unity expressed in Friend Smith's proposed religious visit, and the clerk, Robert Smith, instead of drawing the minute in the usual way, as "being an approved minister in unity with us" was obliged under the circumstances surrounding the case to omit the words "in unity with us." This must have been seen by the quarterly meeting and hence their failure to endorse one who had not the unity of her home meeting. I well remember her sorrowful and careworn countenance in passing through this trying ordeal. Nothing daunted, however, a year later she was granted a certificate to Abington quarter, also one to Ohio, Indiana and Genesee, and upon her return brought certificates from those meetings showing unity with her ministry. We are about to close this sketch of her remarkable career, her vicissitudes and trials in doing what she deemed her duty, but will give a single instance to illustrate her character. It was charged that she neglected her family and was from home most of the time, and that sickness therein did not keep her within the confines of home. It was not for want of love for an interesting family, but as she expresses it, her travels in the ministry were the "work of her Master." Hear what she says upon leaving home when sickness was in the household: "When my dear mother lay helpless, and I had been nursing her some time, I believed it was my duty to leave her, and to attend to other duties which were very clearly pointed out to me; but my best friends could not see and feel with me, they thought it improper and irrational for me to leave my helpless mother and my family at that time. It was very trying to my natural will, but I believed my peace of mind depended thereon, and in that belief I was strengthened to leave all and go." If a volume were written it could not more clearly illustrate the character of Martha Smith than the above, from her own hand. Her eventful life closed on the 22d of Second-month, 1841.

And now we come to speak of one more closely associated with this meeting and whose ministry covered a longer period of time than any one perhaps since the meeting was organized. I allude to Samuel Blackfan. He was a cotemporary of Martha Smith and was recommended in the ministry the same year. Two preachers more different in what they considered their guidings could not well be conceived. Samuel's gift developed slowly, and of the mild type, and in the reforms that were then agitating the outward world and threatened the peace of the Society he held steady and advised that the work be done through the channel of their own Society, which had ever been steadfast from early time in maintaining a faithful testimony against all and every evil that

aboundeth in the land. He followed no strange gods with the cry, "Lo Christ is here, and lo He is there!" He would not invest all the bonds and stocks of Quakerdom in one single risk or reform enterprise. Not so with Martha Smith. She would step outside the line of her own Society and invest all, even unto "the last man and the last dollar," and take the strongholds of every iniquity by storm. Friend Blackfan's labors were confined almost entirely to his own particular meeting and in this house I listened every Sabbath day for many years to his earnest counsels. As a speaker he lacked concentration and continuity of thought, yet he usually had the materials for a good sermon, but lacked skill in putting them together. They would not always fit so as to produce a harmonious whole. Yet withal, he preached a square honest sermon. In his younger days he was given to poesy in a small way, and his ideal of what a yeoman's wife should be and what he was looking after gave vent in words of song, a short poem, which has all escaped my memory, save the following:

"I want a farmer's daughter, sturdy,
strong and stout,
To milk the cows and whirl the cream
about."

This, or maybe something else brought him a most estimable partner, but had he lived in our day and baited his hook in like manner, I fear he would have had no catch, but driven the fish entirely from the stream. After Samuel settled in life we heard nothing of his little muse. It may have been that amid the busy scenes of farm and dairy, little cares and little children gathered around him and dwarfed its growth. Samuel Johnson, the poet and member of the same meeting, addressed a poetical letter to Friend Blackfan, in the early days of his ministry, and as of interest I will call to mind what has not been effaced from memory's tablet through long years:

"True friendship's love my humble
muse shall guide
Unskilled to praise, in flattery untried;
Not prone to censure, with a caustic
art,
To wound the finer feelings of the
heart;
She waves no plume to dictate to thy
mind,
Where thou shalt peace, or where in-
structions find—
I as a brother kindly would portray,
My views and prospects of the Heav-
enly way—
Thou'st taken His bounty who bade
wars to cease,
And raised the standard of the Prince
of Peace;
To serve His cause, embrace His holy
plan,
Commenced ambassador from God to
man.
High duties now, thy humbled mind en-
gage,
Christ's soldiers here no carnal
fare wage;
Serve him through time, who ers

gaged thy youth,
 And mind the stepping stones from
 truth to truth.
 Let not thy mind, by wild delusions
 driven,
 Explore the by-paths for the road to
 heaven;
 Nor blindly follow dark tradition's
 way.
 Ask for the pillar's light, the cloud by
 day;
 This guide then follow for the prize,
 the mark,
 Nor with false fire e'er mix the sacred
 spark,
 To creeds and systems, man's work,
 doubting stand.
 But mind the pointings of the Holy
 Hand.
 Trust not the "Lo heres" or "Lo
 there's we find
 Mere innovations, blindly leads the
 blind.
 Study the Scripture, of their truths
 distil
 And oftener yet the volume of his will.
 Nor let imagination vainly stray
 O'er barren heaths, nor e'en the flow-
 ery way;
 But low and humble keep the truth
 still near,
 With thoughtful reverence and holy
 fear:
 Approach the throne of Majesty on
 high
 For bread to live, for precepts how to
 die.
 So shall thou finnd of joy a rich in-
 crease
 Thy full reward be harmony and
 peace."

Samuel Blackfan was a genial, kind-
 hearted man and universally esteemed.
 His useful life came to a sudden close
 while in his wagon on the road home
 from Philadelphia. Few men were ever
 better prepared for the summons.

In 1847 Thomas Paxson opened in
 the meeting "a prospect that attended
 his mind of accompanying Elizabeth
 Peart and Jane Price on a religious
 visit to the Yearly Meeting of Friends
 in Ohio and Indiana, which claiming
 the consideration of the meeting, and a
 unity therein being expressed, he was
 left at liberty to pursue his prospects,
 he being an elder in unity with
 Friends." Jane Price was a sister of
 Friend Paxson. Amos Jones, who had
 appeared in the ministry on several oc-
 casions was recommended as such and
 granted a passport to visit Western
 quarter and Baltimore Yearly Meeting.
 Friend Jones was of those given but
 the "one talent," was not an eloquent
 speaker, but few perhaps have follow-
 ed the light given them with more
 fidelity than Amos Jones. Sarah T.
 Betts, in 1862, a minister from Abing-
 ton, comes here with a minute to visit
 all the families within the bounds of
 the meeting. A letter was received
 from her after her return home in
 which she says: "I have visited the
 families generally, much to the peace
 and satisfaction of my mind, and can
 adopt this Scriptural language: 'And
 now brethren I commend you to God
 and the word of his grace which is
 able to build you up and give you an

inheritance among all of them which
 are sanctified.' " She was a woman of
 more than ordinary mark and her able
 and eloquent sermons may be remem-
 bered by many of our elderly people.
 One or more of her children now at-
 tend this meeting. It has not been our
 purpose, and the limits of this pa-
 per will not permit of more than inci-
 dental mention of visiting ministers
 who have from time to time spoken in
 this house to attentive listeners. In
 this connection we must not overlook
 Jesse Kersey. He spent several months
 here some fifty years ago, and made
 his home with John Watson, father
 of the late Judge Watson, and attend-
 ed this meeting usually every Sab-
 bath. The house was well filled, many
 of other denominations attracted thither
 by the matchless eloquence of the
 preacher. Although young I well re-
 member his manner and appearance.
 He had long passed the meridian of
 life, with intellect undimmed, while his
 bowed form and whitened locks
 served to give additional interest to
 his eloquent discourse. Rising in his
 place he calmly surveyed the assem-
 bly, then his clear and mellow voice
 would be heard in every corner of the
 house. He usually commenced his ser-
 mon with a text, a practice not so
 generally followed by our ministers.
 He would calmly and deliberately con-
 sider, reason upon it and support by
 Scriptural quotations and by a clear
 logical deduction and cogent argument,
 discourse of precious gifts of God to
 the souls of men, of that faith which
 is the evidence of things not seen,
 the substance of things hoped for; that
 faith which proceeds from a living
 principle, the light and life of the
 Spirit, and manifest itself in corre-
 sponding works. As himself and hear-
 ers became more deeply interested the
 sensibilities were awakened, the ex-
 amples of the devoted servants of the
 Most High, in past ages, and of His
 precious visitation to all people, in all
 times, for their guidance and preserva-
 tion, were dwelt upon in persuasive
 and touching appeals to the feelings
 and in tones pathetic and impressive.
 It was truly "the feast of reason and
 the flow of soul," in the higher sense
 awakening to a recognition of our ob-
 ligations of worship and obedience to a
 beneficent and merciful Creator, and
 love to him and love to our fellow
 creatures. This imperfect sketch will
 give but a faint idea of his matchless
 powers of oratory. It has been acknowl-
 edged by competent judges that within
 or without the Society of Friends, in
 England or America, no more gifted
 and impressive powers of sacred elo-
 quence have been heard than those
 that proceeded from the lips of Jesse
 Kersey. I am sorry in not being able
 to make mention of any who may
 have been recommended in the min-
 istry for the last few years, by reason
 of having had no access to the meet-
 ing's record. There are probably not
 more than one or two and their words
 of encouragement in the line of Chris-
 tian duty have been appreciated by at-
 tentive listeners. And now you will
 doubtless say in your minds this pa-

per has reached the end. I feel myself that it should have done so ere this, but if you will tarry a few minutes longer we will introduce a subject thus far lost sight of, and that is the changed tones in the ministry teachings within the present century, mainly applicable to other denominations of Christians than Friends. I shall allude to the harsh doctrine of the Mosiac Law as announced on Mount Sinai, and the never ending punishment meted out to the erring, as measured by the Savior's standard of mercy and forgiveness. A single instance will illustrate this. When the fallen and erring woman was brought before her Savior by the multitude who claimed that her offense merited the severest punishment. How significant his answer: "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." Her accusers fled and the two were left alone. "Where are these accusers," he asked, and the reply came from her, "I have none." "Neither do I condemn thee, go daughter, sin no more." The poet also makes mention of the above occurrence in a few lines illustrating the changed condition of a "New Heaven and New Earth," as outlined by the Savior:

" 'Twas some one all too carelessly,
Some bright and beaming star,
Who ventured in forbidden paths
Too rashly and too far;

Or when through artless innocence
Too pure to pierce the vile,
Some craven coward triumphs
And glories in the guile—

Are these the words with which
To bind a bleeding heart and sore;
That soothing balm to misery,
Go daughter sin no more."

And now in conclusion in corroboration of what has been said about the changed attitude of the ministry concerning the old and new order of things, we quote from our esteemed poet, the late John G. Whittier:

"In the minister's morning sermon
He had told of the primal fall,
And how henceforth the wrath of God,
Rested on each and all.

And how of His will and pleasure,
All souls save a chosen few,
Were doomed to the quenchless burning,
And held in the way thereto.

Yet never by faith's unreason
A saintlier soul was tried,
And never the harsh old lesson
A tender heart belied.

And after the painful service
On that painful Sabbath day
He walked with his little daughter
Through the apple bloom of May.

Sweet in the fresh green meadows
Sparrows and blackbirds sung;
Above him their tinted petals
The blossoming orchards hung.

Around on the wonderful glory
The minister looked and smiled;
"How good is the Lord who gave us
These gifts from his hand, my child!"

Behold in the bloom of the apples
And the violets of the sward
A hint of the old lost beauty
Of the Garden of the Lord!"

Then up spake the little maiden,
Treading on snow and pink;
"Oh, father! these pretty blossoms
Are very wicked, I think.

Had there been no garden of Eden
There never had been a fall;
And if never a tree had blossomed
God would have loved us all."

"Hush, child!" the father answered,
"By His decree man fell;
His ways are in clouds and darkness,
But he doeth all things well.

And whether by His ordaining
To us cometh good or ill,
Joy or pain or light or shadow,
We must fear and love Him still."

"Oh, I fear Him!" said the daughter,
And I try to love him, too;
But I wish he was good and gentle,
Kind and loving as you."

The minister groaned in spirit
As the tremulous lips of pain
And wide, wet eyes uplifted
Questioned his own in vain.

Bowing his head he pondered
The words of the little one;
Had he erred in his life long teaching?
Had he wrong to his master done?

To what grim and dreadful idol
Had he lent the holiest name?
Did his own heart, loving and human,
The God of his worship shame?

And lo! from the bloom and greenness
From the tender skies above,
And the face of his little daughter
He read a lesson of love."

No more as the cloudy terror
Of Sinai's mount of law,
But as Christ in the Syrian lillies
The vision of God he saw.

And as when in the clefts of Horeb,
Of old was His presence known,
The dread Ineffable Glory
Was Infinite Goodness alone.

Hereafter his hearers noted
In his prayers a tenderer strain,
And never the gospel of hatred
Burned on his lips again.

And the scoffing tongue was prayerful,
And the blinded eyes found sight,
And hearts, as flint aforetime,
Grew soft in his warmth and light.

*From, Intelligencer
Dover, Pa.*

Date, Oct 8 & 14. 1898

DURELL'S BATTERY.

With Gen. Grant in the Mississippi Campaign.

Scarcity of Water—Pillage and Destruction by the Troops—Shelling Mississippi's Capitol — The Enemy Hard Pressed Evacuates the City.

From the forthcoming History of the battery, by Lieut. C. A. Cuffel.

The march was again resumed in the afternoon. The country now passed through was in a better state of cultivation, the buildings were neat and had every appearance of comfort and luxury. The negro quarters belonging to some of the plantations would make respectable villages. Very few negro men were seen, they having been carried off when the owners left their property to the mercy of the Yankees. Night came on, yet there was light enough from the burning cotton houses that had been fired by the Western troops in advance. Soon after sundown the house of Joe Davis, Jeff's brother, was passed. He had left a few days previous, taking with him several hundred slaves. A dash for his cistern was made by the battery men, but the water had been spoiled. The house was elegantly furnished with two fine pianos, etc., a large library strewed around; deserted in a hurry like all others that had been passed. Some infantrymen thumped upon the pianos for a while and ended the performance by a charge of bayonets upon the instruments. This house was fired by the troops in the rear before the battery had gone half a mile from it. The command bivouacked about 11 p. m., in a potato patch. No water could be found, so the poor horses and men had to do without for the night.

Reveille was called at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. The horses were watered out of a dirty puddle that was discovered some distance from the bivouac. The men were put to great straits to find drinking water, and with which to make coffee. A few puddles were found in the woods, yellowish in color, rather poor, but eagerly taken. Some of the men discovered small fish in their coffee that morning. A raid was made on the first house reached after the march began, for water. It was deserted, and the cisterns, three in number, befouled with coal-oil, as the negroes said, "put in to make the water good." This house was soon afterward burned.

The main road was but little followed, the plantation routes through the woods and military roads across the fields being principally taken. A num-

ber of rebel deserters joined the column, who were very desirous of getting away from the clutches of the Confederates. The whole route of march showed that this part of the confederacy had fulfilled to the letter Davis' proclamation to plant corn, for every available piece of ground was covered with that crop.

A short halt was made near the town of Clinton where pretty good water was obtained. The property upon which the stop was made belonged to a man from Pennsylvania, who had been in the rebel army and was wounded before Richmond. A pair of crutches was his pension for disloyalty. His daughter, or wife, amused herself by going one eye on the troops through a crack in the curtain. Moving a short distance another halt was made in a hot corn field, to rest and make coffee. The column was gradually nearing the enemy, for cannonading was heard toward evening. The day was very hot and unpleasant, the 16th corps, which was in advance, seeming to keep cool by firing a number of buildings. A dozen fires could be seen at one time in different directions. About 9 p. m., the 9th corps went into bivouac, as the road in front was blocked up, two corps having met on the same road. There was great difficulty in getting water.

Firing was distinctly heard on the morning of the 10th. There were but four miles more to Jackson, where Johnston was intrenched. The 9th corps emerged from the woods and corn fields into an open country, and unfurling the flags marched forward ready at any moment to form into line of battle. The whole corps with its artillery, glistening bayonets and waving flags could be seen from an eminence on entering the Pearl River valley, and presented an imposing scene beyond description. Approached within two miles and a half of Jackson, the columns halted and dispositions were made for battle. The skirmishers advanced, and soon their rifles were heard cracking for they had found the enemy.

The battery moved a short distance and awaited orders to take position. Benjamin was in position and fired one round. About 5 p. m. the enemy was driven from his position near the insane asylum and the battery advanced a little further. The plantation on which the halt was made was well planted with every kind of army stores—corn, beans, potatoes, etc., from which the men gathered a supply for pressing need. A great fire was seen in the direction of the city, supposed to be the burning of the enemy's army stores. One horse died and five gave out with heat, all having attacks of mad staggers. The battery contingent which had been detained by the breaking of the bridge came up in the night.

At daylight on the 11th, the battery, which had been awaiting orders all night to take position, moved to the asylum, located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. Here the other batteries were found engaged in cooking breakfast. Durell posted his battery in a peach orchard near the building. The asy-

lum was quite a fine, large building, situated in ample and rather tastefully laid out grounds. It contained about 150 patients. Skirmishing was kept up throughout the day. The enemy fired a few cannon shots—one at the battery, which passed over, the others falling short—one ricochetting and injuring a horse for Edwards. His fire was principally directed on the line of infantry in advance, using canister.

A number of prisoners were brought in from the front, who expressed surprise that the 9th corps was there, they having heard that it was merely on the way. An aide to one of their generals was caught in his own trap. He advanced and called to the Yankees to cease firing, as they were shooting into their own men. He was halted and captured, and presented a dejected appearance as he was marched off a prisoner. The weather was very hot, and the peach trees afforded but scant shade. The infantry suffered terribly from the effects of the heat, a number of them being stricken down by the sun. They were at a disadvantage, being in the sun all day, while the enemy had the timber. He was well protected with forts and long lines of rifle-pits. The Union troops showed every kind of daring, the tree-tops being filled with riflemen watching for a "Johnny" to show his head. The batterymen engaged in cooking potatoes which were dug from the asylum grounds, but the fun was soon stopped by the guards who were put on it.

On the morning of the 12th the right and left sections were ordered to harness and hitch up horses in readiness to move into earth works erected on the hill during the night, but after Benjamin and Edwards had gone in, it was discovered that there was not room for any more guns, so Durell was ordered to remain under the protection of the peach trees. The picket lines kept up a heavy fire during the night until nearly daylight. About 6 o'clock the musketry burst out heavy and continued for half an hour. The enemy, thinking that the Union line had fallen back, ventured from his intrenchments to within a short distance of the Union line when he was driven back with considerable loss. The Western batteries to the left opened their guns and fired with great rapidity. Benjamin and Edwards opened also, so warmly that Durell's men were in danger from Benjamin's imperfect ammunition, which was breaking rather close instead of passing overhead as it was intended it should do.

After the storm had passed by and a normal state of affairs had again settled along the lines, the men spent the time as best they could; some by sleeping, others by talking with the inmates of the asylum. Some of the inmates, especially the women, were very bitter on Yankees. Very little firing was heard after meridian, when the Union troops either fell back or were driven about 300 yards. The battery was ordered to vacate the grounds to let the infantry have them to watch the vines and be ready for the enemy should he make an assault. The battery was then posted on a vacant lot in rear of the asylum.

In conversation with the engineer of the asylum he remarked that with the loss of Mississippi the confederacy would collapse, and that he could hardly believe that Vicksburg had fallen. He said that the high prices for everything was ruining them—flour \$80 per barrel, and hard to get at that—that his wife gave \$15 for a pair of shoes for his daughter, aged 17 years, and \$21 for seven yards of calico. She had tried to purchase a pair of gaiters for herself in Jackson, but could get none under \$35. Though he had never known money to be so plentiful, it was not worth much.

At daylight on the 13th the command was ordered to be ready to move, as the enemy was massing his troops on the left with the intention of attempting to break out, or of evacuating. The pickets were engaged and the enemy was using his artillery on the Union skirmishers and shelling the woods. An hour later there was a lull in the battle when orders were issued to unharness and remain quiet for the present. The horses were given water, but there was no feed on hand for them. Three more of these faithful creatures were lost during the night by the staggers, among them the renowned "General Burnside."

The next day the teams went out in search for forage and returned with a lot of oats in the sheaf. An hospital was improvised for the equines, as many of them were sick and under the doctor's care. A number of men were being instructed as horse doctors, for many of them were on hand when one needed bleeding.

The enemy seemed to be anxious to find where the troops were posted, for he shelled around during the day in various directions to draw the Union fire. One of his random shots passed over the battery camp and fell beyond in the woods. Another went through the walls of the upper story of the asylum, creating the wildest confusion and terror among the inmates, but no one was hurt. The troops were now put on half rations, being notified that such would be the case until the 20th, by which time the railroad would be opened.

In the afternoon Johnston sent over a flag of truce asking permission to bury his dead. General Smith conferred with the truce officer and six hours were given. The general reported that he had seen the most ludicrous sight when out that he had ever witnessed: Union troops seated in arm chairs, rocking chairs, lying on sofas and on carpets spread on the ground fighting the enemy.

Sergeant Sailor's piece was sent up to Benjamin's Battery and ordered to fire into the city at intervals of five minutes throughout the night and took the cupola of the State house a the target. Sergeant Bouse's piece was also taken to the same position the next morning and opened upon the city, the rebels replying with an occasional shot. The cisterns in the vicinity having been drained, water was hauled a mile distant. Lieut. Leoser returned from leave of absence, bringing with him

newspapers giving an account of the battle of Gettysburg.

The battery was called up at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, with orders to harness and be ready to move at any moment. Infantry marched by to the front at daylight, and Steel's division of the 16th corps passed up the road to the left to meet an attack of the enemy's cavalry expected from that quarter. The battery stood hitched up until noon, and hitched and unhitched the horses several times during the afternoon. Heavy cannonading opened on both sides early in the morning. The enemy threw three shots through the asylum, wounding one of the patients. A number of shots were fired at the section stationed with Benjamin, all rather short, with the exception of one, which struck in the midst of the battery, between the pieces and caissons, throwing dirt in every direction, and another which passed over, upsetting the breakfast of some infantry in the rear. The shots were 64-pounder percussion shell, filled with mud, the powder having been taken out. The musketry was very heavy during part of the forenoon. In the afternoon the enemy directed a fusilade with his artillery, wasting ammunition, but accomplished nothing perceptible. All was quiet along the lines on the morning of the 17th and it was early ascertained that the enemy had left. The first and third pieces were the only guns of the battery actually engaged in this eight days' siege, Sergeant Sailor's piece firing 84 shots and Sergeant Bouse's about the same number.

THE KACHLINE LINEAGE.

An Old and Influential Family in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The First Immigrant Settled in Bedminster Township—An Interesting Sketch of Men Prominent in the Affairs of the State.

The Kachline family is one of the oldest and most influential in Eastern Pennsylvania. A very interesting article regarding the family has been written by "The Historian of Easton," the first instalment of which is as follows:

Since the completion of the history of Easton and the spirited celebration of the centennial anniversary of the borough incorporation, it has occurred to the historian that a more particular account of the first chief burgess would be acceptable to the citizens of Easton. Important papers have come to light which serve to enhance the value of the personal history of the sturdy German citizens. The German

element was an important factor in the society of the colony, and the success of the Revolution was to be gained by the assistance of the Germans. When Peter Kachline was in active life the county of Northampton included six large counties, and Easton was a frontier, and thus became a place of great importance in the wars in which her citizens took active part.

Many of these people came to the wilds of Pennsylvania, exiles from their native land, driven hence by persecution. They had been under the iron rule of kings and dukes, and the idea of personal freedom found a ready home in their minds. If some of them could not talk English, they could shoot English; and they readily flew to arms when danger demanded courageous devotion to the cause of liberty. The German clergy had much to do with the development of patriotism in the early history of our State. The patriotic ardor of Rev. Schlatter did much to rouse the spirit of daring and devotion among the German. But none did more to fire the German heart than Peter Kachline. He stepped into line when the first indications of the Revolutionary struggle were seen.

When the cloud arose no bigger than a man's hand, foretelling the coming storm, our first chief burgess was in the prime of life, in the full vigor of manhood. He followed no man. He was a leader whom others readily followed. John Peter Kachline, the father of Peter Kachline, emigrated from Heidelberg and arrived in this country September 21, 1742, and settled in Bedminster, Bucks county, in the same year. His son Peter was born in the family home October 8, 1722, and was twenty years old when he came to Pennsylvania. In 1755 his name was associated with James Martin, Peter Trexler and John Lefebre as trustees to take charge of the funds subscribed in England for the education of the poor in Pennsylvania.

Peter Kachline was twice married. The name of his first wife was Margretta Umbehen born December 10, 1720; died February 20, 1776. His second wife's name was Dollan, born December 2, 1746; died March 22, 1783. Peter Ihrie, father of General Peter Ihrie, married Peter Kachline's daughter Elizabeth. Peter Kachline had a son also named Peter, who was the father of Jacob, David, Peter, Michael and John and Mrs. Elizabeth Ackerman. Peter Kachline was the father of Joseph Kachline, who also had a son by the name of Peter, and he, in turn, had a son named Peter. Here we have six sons of one name in a family line. Many of the descendants live in Easton and other parts of the State. General Heckman of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Heckman, of Reading, Pa., are descendants of this old German family.

In 1774 the Revolutionary struggle seemed a foregone conclusion. The time seemed ripe for decided action looking forward to the defense of the liberties of the people. It is a matter of pride

that the citizens of Easton took a decided stand for war at so early a date. There was no hesitation when the rumbling of the distant thunder told of coming battle. On the 21st of December, 1774, old Northampton began her work in the memorable struggle of the American Revolution. On this date the "Freeholders and Freemen" held a meeting in the court house, when Peter Kachline and others were elected judges of election, and also components of that remarkable body of men "The Committee of Safety."

The general committee met January 9, 1775, and elected representatives for the provincial convention to be held in Philadelphia, January 23, 1775. Here we see the early history of our first chief burgess standing shoulder to shoulder with Gordon, Robert Trail and Taylor until they met in the provincial convention in the city of Philadelphia. We may safely follow him in his noble military career. In May, 1775, the people of Northampton became convinced that the English government had determined on war, and it became a serious duty to organize for the coming strife. There were twenty-six townships in the county. Peter Kachline was elected captain of the Easton company. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought and that of Bunker Hill was close at hand. It is quite difficult for us at the present day to appreciate the wild excitement which thrilled the hearts of the colonists and prepared them for the unequal and painful struggle. They had gone too far to retreat. There was no alternative but that of battle. The committee of safety met at Easton, October 3, 1775, and the officers from the respective townships were present and the county was divided into four districts. Over 700 men constituted the First Battalion. Of this battalion Peter Kachline was elected colonel, and was preparing for the front. This arrangement was made nearly ten months before the battle of Brooklyn, and was evidently a preliminary organization, according to the records of the committee of safety. Washington had driven the British out of Boston. The prospective attack on New York called the people of Northampton to more active measures. The troops were speedily organized into a "Flying Camp," and all possible preparations made for the front. The committee of safety met July 17, 1776, and called for letters received from General Boerdean, of Philadelphia, the contents of which were startling. Immediately a resolution was passed "that the tax agreed upon the 9th of the month be raised to defray expenses of a bounty of three pounds to all who would enlist in the "Flying Camp," which was the Rifle Company. A resolution was also passed calling upon Captain Hubner for two casks of gunpowder for the troops. The "Flying Camp" was a new organization. Peter Kachline had been appointed colonel of the First Battalion nearly a year before this new organization had been formed. He was now appointed lieutenant colonel of the new battalion, which was composed of

troops from Bucks and Northampton. This step was wisely taken, the records say, on account of dissatisfaction with a previously elected officer; so much so, that it was not deemed safe to have the division go into action under him. Hence he was removed and Peter Kachline appointed lieutenant colonel of the "The Flying Camp."

It has caused some confusion in the minds of writers to find Peter Kachline colonel of the battalion and to find Peter Kachline second lieutenant in Captain Arndt's company. Upon re-reading the records of the committee of safety with more care, the historian has found the word Junior attached to the name in Captain Arndt's company. This is Peter number three mentioned in the family line. Here we have the interesting fact of the father and son fighting side by side in the battle of Brooklyn, each a commissioned officer. The action was begun by Greenwood cemetery. It was a hot contest, but no advantage was gained by the British in this part of the field. But it was at this point where the Kachlines were engaged. This is a settled fact, as the British commander wrote after the battle that General Grant was killed by "Kachline's Riflemen." Colonel Kachline was wounded and taken prisoner. After the battle Lieutenant Kachline was mustered in line unharmed, at Elizabeth, N. J.

SOLEBURY MEETING.

Extracts from the Friends' Old Minute Books.

Establishment of a Library for the Use of Members—Passing Meeting by Well Known Persons—Committee Appointed to Supervise the Placing of Stones in the Grave-Yard.

5th-mo. 3d, 1853.—The Friends appointed to nominate clerks reported the names of John Blackfan for clerk, and Cyrus Livezey for assistant.

6th-mo. 7th, 1853.—Cyrus Livezey, Jacob Armitage and Cyrus Betts were appointed to assist women Friends in establishing a library.

7th-mo. 5th, 1853.—The Friends appointed to assist women Friends in establishing a library reported in favor of an appropriation of \$50, which the treasurer of the school fund was authorized to pay. This appropriation excluded the purchase of "works of fiction, as well as those tending to invalidate the Christian religion as professed by Friends."

11th-mo. 8th, 1853.—Eastburn Reeder and Ellen Kenderdine laid their inten-

of marriage with each other before this meeting in writing; with consent of parents. Jacob Eastburn and John Blackfan were appointed to make inquiry and report to next meeting.

12th-mo. 6th, 1853.—The Friends appointed to make inquiry in relation to the marriage of Eastburn Reeder and Ellen Kenderdine, reported no obstruction, and they were left at liberty to accomplish the same at the house of John E. Kenderdine on the 15th of this month, and Jacob Eastburn and John Blackfan were appointed to have the oversight thereof, return the certificate to be recorded and report to next meeting.

1st-mo. 3d, 1854.—The Friends appointed to have the oversight of the marriage of Eastburn Reeder and Ellen Kenderdine reported that it was orderly accomplished and the certificate was returned to the recorder.

2d-mo. 7th, 1854.—David R. Johnson requested a certificate to Abington Monthly Meeting in order to proceed in marriage with Elizabeth Walton, a member of that meeting. Cyrus Livezey and John Blackfan were appointed to make inquiry, and prepare one for next meeting.

George Watson and Hetty Ann Blackfan appeared and laid their intention of marriage with each other in writing before the meeting with their parents' consent—George, not being a member of this meeting, a certificate from the meeting of which he is a member, will be expected, before their further proceeding.

3d-mo. 7th, 1853.—The Friends appointed to prepare a certificate for David R. Johnson to Abington Monthly Meeting in order to proceed in marriage with Elizabeth R. Walton, produced one, which, was signed and given to himself to convey to that meeting.

A certificate from Cherry street Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia, on behalf of George Watson was received and read to his li i lilyliy y qil illillil and read in relation to his proceeding in marriage with Hetty Ann Blackfan, and they were left at liberty to accomplish the same, agreeable to discipline, at the house of John Blackfan, on the 16th of this month, and Moses Eastburn and Jacob Eastburn were appointed to have the oversight thereof, return the certificate to be recorded and report to next meeting.

4th-mo. 4th, 1854.—The committee on clerks reported the name of John Blackfan for clerk, and Cyrus Livezey for assistant.

The Friends appointed to attend the marriage of George Watson and Hetty Ann Blackfan, reported they attended, and thought it orderly accomplished, and the certificate returned to be recorded.

5th-mo. 8th, 1854.—The committee appointed in 8th-mo., 1852, to assist the person having the care of our grave yard in reducing the grave stones therein, agreeable to discipline, were released at their own request, and Jacob Eastburn, Cyrus Livezey and Jacob Armitage, were appointed to complete the service.

8th-mo. 5th, 1854.—The committee appointed at last meeting in relation to grave stones in our yard reported the service was completed.

WOMEN'S MEETING.

4th-mo. 5th, 1853.—The subject of establishing a library under the care of the meeting, Elizabeth R. Blackfan, Elizabeth K. Eastburn and Frances Fell were appointed to receive contributions.

5th-mo. 3d, 1853.—The committee appointed to receive contributions for the library reported having collected \$13.75. Letitia Simpson was appointed treasurer of the library fund.

6th-mo. 7th, 1853.—The library committee reported having received 37 volumes or books, and Hannah Simpson was appointed librarian.

8th-mo. 2d, 1853.—The committee on clerks reported the name of Elizabeth K. Eastburn for clerk, and Hannah Simpson for assistant.

12th-mo. 6th, 1853.—Elizabeth K. Eastburn and Elizabeth R. Blackfan were appointed to have the oversight of the marriage of Ellen Kenderdine and Eastburn Reeder.

1st-mo. 3d, 1854.—The committee appointed to attend the marriage of Ellen Kenderdine and Eastburn Reeder reported they attended and thought it orderly accomplished at the time proposed.

2d-mo. 7th, 1854.—Mary Anna Eastburn and Elizabeth K. Eastburn were appointed to make inquiry in relation to Hetty Ann Blackfan proceeding in marriage with George Watson, and report to next meeting.

3d-mo. 7th, 1854.—The Friends appointed to inquire into Hetty Ann Blackfan proceeding in marriage with George Watson, found nothing to prevent, and Mary Anna Eastburn and Elizabeth K. Eastburn were appointed to have the oversight thereof.

4th-mo. 4th, 1854.—The Friends appointed to have the oversight of the marriage of Hetty Ann Blackfan and George Watson, reported they attended and thought it was orderly accomplished at the time proposed.

10th-mo. 3d, 1854.—The Friends appointed on the subject of clerks reported the name of Elizabeth K. Eastburn for clerk, and Hannah Simpson for assistant.

From, Intelligencer

Drexelwood Pa

Date, Jan 22 - 1900

THE WHITES.

How It Came to be Inserted in the State Constitution.

Opposition to Giving the Negro the Right of Franchise—Paper by General W. W. H. Davis Before the Bucks County Historical Society.

The movement that led to the insertion of the word "White," in the State Constitution of 1838, as a qualification for electors, and where and how it originated, has been lost sight of in the rush for more important events in the past 60 years. As a limitation of the right of suffrage it was severely criticized, as it was an advanced step, but was approved by the consensus of public opinion of the day and the supreme law of the State on the subject until the adoption of the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States at the close of the Civil War.

The earliest qualification for electors in Pennsylvania, was fixed at a meeting of deputies held at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, which decided upon calling a provisional convention for the purpose of forming a new Government for the Province. At this election all were allowed to vote who were "Associators, 21 years of age, and had paid a tax or been assessed." The election was held July 15, 1776. In the Constitution formed that year, and the first in the state, the right of suffrage was conferred on "every freeman of the full age of 21 years, having resided in this State for the space of one whole year, next before the day of election for representatives, and paid taxes during that time." In the Constitution of 1790, the qualification for electors was practically the same as at present; the voter must be a citizen, of the age of 21, resided in the State two years, and paid a State or county tax. This Constitution with an occasional amendment, remained in force until succeeded by that of 1838, in which a radical change was made in the qualification of an elector. What this was, and how it came about I purpose to tell my audience.

This event belongs to the most exciting period of the anti-slavery agitation, prior to that immediately preceding the outbreak of the Rebellion, 1861-65. During this period that mysterious organization known as the "Underground Railroad," had its rise and growth, and was the agency that brought many fugitive slaves into the southern counties of Pennsylvania. Down to this time, the negro was not known as a political factor in the State; he did not claim the right to vote, much less was it accorded to him, but occupied the same inferior position he had held since the settlement of the colony. There was a tradition that an occasional negro vote reached the ballot box, but so seldom, and the votes so few, they failed to attract public attention.

At the October election in Bucks county, 1837, there was a change in this particular and public indignation was aroused. At several polls negroes presented themselves, demanding the right to vote, and, at a few polls, were allowed to put their ballots into the box. In Middletown

township, a strong Whig district, whose inhabitants were mainly members of the Society of Friends, and strongly anti-slavery, fourteen negro votes were polled all cast for the Whig ticket. These, with the same character of ballots cast in a few other townships, were sufficient to turn the political scale, and, in consequence, two of the Whig candidates were elected, one County Commissioner and one County Auditor. This caused great excitement among Democrats and the Doylestown Democrat, the party's organ, was unsparing in its denunciation.

In the issue following the election, October 18, the then editor and proprietor, General John S. Bryan, indulged in this philippic:

"A number of negroes came to the polls with guns, and one of them said he had his gun loaded, and would have shot if he had been molested in voting."

"Is such conduct of negroes to be tolerated? Whoever heard of any white man going to the polls with his gun loaded, in order to shoot any person who should question his right to vote? Tolerate such indulgence to the blacks for a few years longer; hold out inducements and protection to runaways, and harbor them in the lower end of Bucks, and they will make the very streets run with white man's blood."

"Can and will the free and independent voter of any party sanction such interference?"

These and other appeals sufficed to arouse the Democratic party and independent Whigs to a high pitch of excitement and immediate steps were taken to prevent negro voting in future. Three public meetings were called, at important centres of the county, to discuss the issue of negro suffrage before the people and ask their support against it. The present generation can hardly realize the bitter feeling against negro voting in the 30's, nor how this supposed infringement of the Constitution aroused conservative men of both parties. These meetings were held at the White Bear tavern, Northampton township, Saturday, October 21; the Buck tavern, Southampton township, and at Buck's tavern, Nockamixon, both on Saturday, October 28. A meeting was likewise held at Doylestown. At these meetings red hot speeches were made, and no effort made to allay the excitement.

The leaders of this movement were the ablest politicians in the county, and had a very clear conception of what they were aiming at and how to reach it; it was nothing less than to have the word "white" inserted in the State Constitution, thus limiting the right of suffrage to "white freemen" instead of "freemen." The occasion was also opportune as a convention had been ordered to amend the Constitution, and was in session in the fall of 1837. If this change were made there could be no misunderstanding, in future, as to whom the right to vote belonged.

The three meetings called were largely attended, that at the White Bear being the most imposing, and there the party leaders were assembled. The chairman was General John Davis, Southampton; the vice presidents, Jesse Johnson, Lemon Beans, Samuel Gilkyson, Elias Black and Evan Groom, and the secretaries, Dr. Charles H. Mathews and Manassah Snyder, of Doylestown, and Thomas Purdy, of Southampton. The speakers were Caleb E. Wright and Stokes L. Roberts,

of the Bucks county Bar. A committee of twenty-one persons was appointed, to report a preamble and resolutions, to the consideration of the second committee to submit a memorial to be presented to the Constitutional Convention; and to the Court at its approaching session, the Court of Quarter Sessions, the for the purpose of testing the legality of the election under the Act of Assembly. A second committee, of which late Judge Henry Chapman was chairman was given charge of the case when he should reach the court; while a third committee, with Mr. Wright at its head, was appointed to present the proceedings, of the White Bear meeting, to the Southampton and Nockamixon meetings to be held the following Saturday. In addition to this machinery, three men were appointed, in each election district in the county, to procure signatures to the memorial to the Legislature. The preamble and resolutions, said to have been drawn by the late Judge Fox and adopted unanimously, were an elaborate and able statement of the premises from which it was argued that the negro was not a "freeman" within the scope of the Constitution and never had been.

We have thus presented both the legal and political machinery, set in motion by the astute men at the head of the movement, to change the text of the organic

law, on the subject of suffrage, through the amended Constitution, and in one of its most important features. As all the conditions were favorable, their success was complete. There were two lines of attack, so to speak, on the claimed right of negroes to vote, one through the courts, to decide the legality of the poll of votes and election of candidates by negro ballots; the other, more direct and far reaching, through the Constitutional Convention then in session which had the power to decide the question for the present and future.

The case came before the Bucks county Court of Quarter Sessions at the December term, 1837, upon the complaint and petition of a number of freemen of the county as provided by Act of Assembly. The defendant, the legality of whose election was challenged, made answer on December 12, denying they were unduly elected, and, after full and able argument, the opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Fox, President Judge of the judicial district, on December 28, 1837.

Judge Fox's opinion in the case was one of the most exhaustive and learned reviews of the question ever delivered. It covered the political status of the negro in Pennsylvania from the settlement of Penn's colony under the grant from Charles II. As a matter of fact the negro had no "political" status in the State. He came here a bondman and a bondman remained until the abolition of slavery, 1783. Whether this act of Assembly clothed the late bondsmen with the status of citizenship, and qualified them to discharge the duties of electors, was the question before the Court. After a careful examination, with the light of the past and the then present shining full upon the question the Court summed up its conclusions in the following words:

"For the reason given the Court are of opinion that a negro, in Pennsylvania has

not the right of suffrage, and therefore they, (the complainants) will now take the means necessary to ascertain the truth of the facts alleged in the complaint."

The Constitution Convention, of 1837-38, was called in pursuance of an Act of Assembly approved by Governor Wolf, April 14, 1835, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of 1790: was submitted to a vote of the people at the October election, 1836, receiving a majority of 13,404, in a total vote of 159,736; and the Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, May 2, 1837.

The Convention had not been long in session before the question of negro suffrage was presented, the initial step being a memorial from the negroes of Pittsburgh asking that they be secured in the right to vote. This was prior to the movement in Bucks county, for, as you will remember, this was not put on foot until after the October election. The first memorial, in this county, and we believe in the State, was presented November 16, by John B. Steriger, a delegate from Montgomery, asking that negro voting be prohibited by constitutional provision, and he moved that it be printed. On this the two parties first locked horns and it was objected to. On the question of printing the memorial a spirited debate took place, but the motion was carried by a vote of 84 to 29. The same day other memorials were presented from Bucks and one from Montgomery. From this time, until the question was settled, memorials continued to be presented from various counties, but the number from Bucks was equal, if not greater, than those from all other parts of the State. Several of the eastern counties presented memorials against negro suffrage, a few of them coming from Bucks.

In November the Convention adjourned to Philadelphia, where it re-assembled on the 28th. On the first reading of the Third Article of the Constitution, that relating to suffrage, Benjamin Martin, a delegate from Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, moved to insert the word "white" before the word "freemen." The change was made in committee, which reported on Saturday, January 20. On the report a debate was immediately opened, the Convention remaining in continuous session until the following Monday morning at nine o'clock, when it adjourned. On the vote being taken there were 77 in favor of sustaining the report of the Committee and 45 against it. On its final passage the vote was the same, changing the qualification for a voter in Pennsylvania from "freeman" to "white freeman." The debate on this question was a notable one, the ablest members participating in it. Among these were Messrs. Earle, Darlington, Dickey, Forward, Joseph R. Chandler, Hopkinson, and the distinguished William M. Meredith closing it on the negative. In so far as we can gather from the minutes of the Convention, the debate was good tempered, with an entire absence of the excitement too often attending later forensic displays. The question was met as all great questions should be, with calm dignity. For the present, the question of negro suffrage was settled, and not reversed until the nation had emerged from the greatest Civil War of modern times, and resulted in placing the white man and the negro on the same political plane in this country. The opinion of Judge Fox on the constitutional and legal aspect of the question was printed by authority of the Legislature, and widely circulated, and De Tocqueville mentions it in his great work entitled "Democracy in America."

"THE PATRON SAINT."

Sketch of Temanend, Chief of Lenni Lenape.

Paper Read by Mrs. Sarah DuBois Mowry,
of Chester, a Member of Delaware Coun-
ty Historical Society, at Midwinter
Meeting of Bucks County Society.

It is a remarkable fact that the picturesque North American Indian has been so seldom the theme of our literary men. We have "The Story of Hiawatha;" in the exquisite verses of Hiawatha we find curious Indian legends, while James Fenimore Cooper leads us through a romantic Indian world. In the field of history, the forest life and Indian character are vividly portrayed by Francis Parkman and he tells us that he found this field uncultured and unreclaimed. His work serves to show what a vast world is here open to the imaginative writer or artist.

The Delaware county artist, Benjamin West, has left us his historical impression of the intercourse of the red men with the Friends, in his celebrated painting of "Penn's Treaty," under the great elm at Shackamaxon. James Reed, a nephew of James Logan, said that the portraits of the Friends in this painting were so admirable that he could name them all. Benjamin West's grandfather was one of the number.

What manner of men were those who welcomed William Penn and his followers to the fair woods now known as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

An early tradition tells us that the first Indian to welcome the Quakers to the shore of the Delaware was the great chief, Temanend, whom we call Tammany. His name is written in at least six ways, but there is higher authority for the spelling Temanend than any other form.

There is no proof whatever that Temanend did extend the hand of fellowship to the friendly leader at the time of his arrival. But some Indian played that important part in the drama and it is rather pleasant to believe the tradition and to inquire more carefully concerning him and his tribe.

Temanend was a sachem of the Lenni Lenape tribe of the great Algonquin family of North American Indians, whose territory extended along the Atlantic coast from the St. Lawrence to Savannah. To the Algonquin family belonged Pocohontas, King Philip, Pontiac and Temanend. Of all the clans of the Algonquin, the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians especially interest us, for we occupy their native hunting grounds and enjoy their beautiful hills and valleys with a proud sense of ownership in one of the fairest spots in the country.

The Lenni Lenape or "original people," as their name signifies, were the ancestral tribe, and this claim was recognized by other Algonquin tribes, in giving them the title of Grandfather. Their own story was that they had migrated from the westward hundreds of years ago and traveled by land and water until they discovered the Lenape-whit-tuck, or rapid stream of the Lenape, renamed by the English, the Delaware.

Those who have lived among the more civilized tribes of aborigines claim that their traditions are credible. La Hontau said: "These savages have the happiest memories in the world." Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, writes in his charming narrative: "There are men who have by heart the whole history of what has taken place between the white men and the Indians, and relate it with ease and with an eloquence not to be imitated. On the tablet of their memories they preserve this history for posterity."

It was etiquette at their councils for each speaker to report verbatim all that his predecessor's said and the whites were often astonished at the verbal fidelity with which the natives recalled, the transactions of long-past treaties.

The Lenni Lenape, at the time of William Penn, were in a state of vassalage to the Iroquois or Five Nations. They were consequently mild and peaceful and remained so until they realized, to use their own words, that "the whites will not rest contented until they have destroyed the last of us, and made us disappear entirely from the face of the earth."

These mild mannered Lenapes were to some extent an agricultural, but not a pastoral people. They preferred open country to boundless forests.

William Penn in his letter to the Free Society of Traders, written August 16th, 1683, gives an interesting account of these native woods. "The fruit I find in the woods are the white and black mulberry, chestnut, walnut, plum, strawberries, cranberries, whortleberries and grapes of divers sorts. There are also very good peaches in great quantities; not an Indian plantation without them. They make a pleasant drink. It is disputable with me whether it is best to fall to refining the fruits of the country, especially the prape, by the care and skill of art, or send for foreign stems already good and approved. It seems reasonable to believe that not only a thing groweth best where it naturally grows, but will hardly be equalled by another species of the same kind that doth not naturally grow there. But to solve the doubt I intend, if God give me life, to try both, and hope the consequence will be as good wine as any of the European countries of the same latitude do give." Alas for poor Temanend and his tribe!

The Proprietor continues such an interesting account of the Indians' larder that we cannot forbear from reading further. "Of living creatures: fish, fowl and beasts of the woods, some for food and profit, and some for profit only. For food as well as for profit, the elk as big as a small ox; deer, bigger than ours; beaver, raccoon, rabbits and squirrels, and some eat young bear and commend it. Of fowl, there is the turkey, forty and fifty pounds in weight, which is very great; pheasants, heath-birds, pigeons and partridges. Of fowl of the water, the swan, goose, brants, ducks, teal, also the snipe and curlew." Then follows an enumeration of fish and divers plants, which the Indians tell them and they have good occasion to know are of great virtue.

"The woods are adorned with lovely flowers for color, greatness and variety."

In a historical description of Pennsylvania by Gabriel Thomas, printed in London in 1698, we find this allusion to the grape industry:

"There are excellent grapes, which upon frequent experience have produced choice wines. They will have good li-

nor of their own and some to supply their neighbors to their great advantage. The brewing trade of sophisticating and adulterating of wines as in England not being known here yet, nor in all probability will it in many years through a natural proclivity so fixed and implanted in the inhabitants and (I hope) like to continue."

The innocent Gabriel with the same naïflette tells us of "the curious and excellent herbs, roots, etc., which make the Indians by a right application of them as able doctors and surgeons as any in Europe."

And now that we have had a glimpse of the woods and fields of the Lenni Lenape on the shores of their beloved "rapid stream," and its beautiful tributaries, let us learn what we can about the chief Temanend.

As fishing and the chase were the chief dependence of the tribe, they were necessarily scattered abroad among the forests and streams in search of sustenance. We hear of Temanend at Philadelphia in 1683, on the 23d day of the Fourth month, when he and Metamequan conveyed to old Proprietor Penn a tract of land lying between the Pennypack and Neshaminy creeks. We hear of him again at a meeting held in Philadelphia with Governor Markham in 1694. We hear of his wigwam upon the site of Princeton College, again in the northeastern hills of Pennsylvania, and if we may believe local tradition he died in 1750 whilst traveling in Bucks county, and was there buried.

The name Temanend means "affable," and it appears that his character was accurately described by this cognomen.

Heckewelder, who lived among the In-

dians after Temanend's death, gives this summary of his virtues:

"The name of Temanend is held in the highest veneration among the Indians. Of all the chiefs of the Lenape he stands foremost. He was an ancient Delaware chief, who never had his equal. He was in the highest degree endowed with wisdom, virtue, prudence, charity, affability, meekness, hospitality, in short, with every good and noble qualification that a human being may possess. He was supposed to have had an intercourse with the great and good spirit, for he was a stranger to everything that is bad." Other accounts of the savage hero speak of a deadly struggle with an evil spirit, but they are such a fanciful and mythical character that I will not take time to dwell upon them. A remarkable feature of the preceding eulogy of the chief is this: It is his moral character which is thus held up for our admiration. The conspicuous traits of the Indian character are ambition, self-conceit, revenge, envy, but in spite of his haughty spirit he is a devout hero-worshipper. He admires the sages as well as the warriors of his tribe, and consequently the name of Temanend became a synonym for greatness and goodness.

When Colonel George Morgan, of Princeton, in 1776, was sent by Congress as an agent to the Western Indians, the Delawares, or Lenni Lenape, conferred on him the name of Temanend, as the greatest mark of respect which they could show to one whom they considered worthy of the name.

In view of these facts, it need not surprise us to hear that the Pennsylvania troops of the American Revolution, chose him for their patron saint and inscribed his name on their banner. One writer assigns May 1st as the Saint's Day, but several other authorities name the 12th day of May as set aside in honor of Saint Tammany, as he finally was designated.

The day was celebrated with great gaiety. Wigwams were erected, poles were planted in the earth surmounted by a liberty cap and tomahawk. After an address by a representative of the Sachem, the troops danced with feathers and bucks' tails in their caps. The practice spread throughout the army and continued until the war of 1812 when the Secretary of War forbade the practice as debauching to the troops. A play was written entitled "Tammany, the Indian Chief" and was presented in New York city where it was witnessed by Washington and some of his cabinet. There are various accounts of the celebration of the day in different localities. In all these descriptions, Tammany is called the patron or titular saint of America.

The renowned Tammany Society, of New York, was formed soon after the peace of 1783, by William Mooney, an upholsterer, who regarded the powers of the general government as dangerous to the independence of the state governments and to the common liberties of the people. He wished to preserve the just balance of power and his purpose was patriotic and purely Republican. It was recognized as a counter-weight to the Cincinnati Society, which was considered aristocratic in its tendencies and certainly did tend to the establishment of a hereditary order.

Columbus and Tammany were at first chosen as patrons of the new society, but the name of Columbus was afterwards dropped and that of Tammany retained. At first there were no party politics in the proceedings. It is described as a charitable and social organization. It undertook the establishment of a museum of Natural History, which afterwards fell into the hands of P. T. Barnum.

It rescued the bones of the Prison Ship martyrs and gave them the most remarkable funeral this country has ever witnessed. Aaron Burr was at one time its guiding spirit and many great men were its members. In its early history its membership was so reduced in consequence of a criticism made by Washington, that only three persons were in attendance at the annual festival on Tammany's day. From this time it became a political institution and it is unnecessary to dwell upon its career. We will kindly drop the curtain over the late history of an organization which bears the name of the great chief who was "a stranger to everything that is bad."

An allusion has been made to the death and burial of Temanend in Bucks county. The Bucks County Historical Society has decided to mark the traditional burial place. In the preparation of this paper I have found many references to the fact of Temanend's death and burial in this vicinity. There is no doubt that, in 1750 an Indian chief was buried there by white men. The stumbling block to the sceptical mind is that Temanend's name is on the deed drawn in 1683, which if he were only aged twenty at the time, would make him eighty-seven when he died.

With my love for local tradition, I am unwilling to allow the matter of age to overturn the long established local histories.

It is a fitting resting place for the great Delaware chief, shut off from the world's highway, with the bank of the picturesque Neshaminy creek just beyond the designated spot. In a vicinity that is noted for its charming views of hills and valley, forest and stream, there is no lovelier vision than that which meets the eye at the summit of Prospect Hill. Standing there we have lifted "the twilight curtain of the past" and glanced for the moment at the shadowy ground of tradition.

"And that which History gives not to the eye," we have

"Let fancy with her dream dipped brush supply."

The great sage and chieftain rests on an eminence which overlooks a part of the fair territory which he sold to the white man for a paltry list of stockings and hats, of kettles and awls, of fish hooks and needles and said that he was "contented and satisfied!" History does not tell us whether he went down to the grave "satisfied."

May he not have felt as another of his tribe did when he poured forth his

soul some years later to his beloved missionary teacher, Heckewelder?

Listen to his words: "On every side of the Lenapewhituttuck the white people landed. They were welcomed as brothers by our fathers who gave them lands to live on and even hunted for them and furnished them with meat out of the woods. Such was our conduct to the white men who inhabited this country until our elder brother the great and good Miquon came and brought us words of peace and good will. We believed his words and his memory is still held in veneration among us. But it was turned to sorrow: Our brothers died and those of his good counsellors who were of his mind were no longer listened to. The stranger no longer spoke to us of sitting down by the side of each other as brothers of one family, they forgot the friendship which was to last until the end of time, they only strove to get our land by fraud or force. 'There is no faith to be placed in these words.'

It is one hundred and fifty years since the Indian chief was laid by white men beneath the sward on the banks of the Neshaminy. His virtues challenge the admiration of our modern civilization. And who shall deem the spot unblest, Where Nature's younger children rest, Lulled on their sorrowing mother's breast.

Deem ye that mother loveth less These bronzed forms of the wilderness, She foldeth in her long caress? As sweet o'er them her wild flowers blow,

As if with fairer hair and brow The blue eyed Saxon sleeps below.

From, Intelligencer

To Colton Pa

Date, Aug 7 - 1899.

A HISTORIC SPOT.

The Solebury Friends' Meeting House a Very Appropriate Place for a Historical Gathering.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:

The coming mid-summer meeting of the Bucks County Historical Society promises to be one of more than ordinary interest. In addition to a number of papers, prepared by able essayists, the place of meeting is most opportune as Solebury Friends' Meeting House is in itself historical.

We find as early as 1799 Friends of eastern Buckingham, now embraced in Solebury, desired to have a meeting in their neighborhood and the following Friends were appointed to consider the subject: John Gillingham, John Watson, Stephen Wilson, Jonathan Fell, Samuel Gillingham, Thomas Bye, John Kinsey, John Ely, Benjamin Paxson, Moses Paxson, Edward Good, Daniel Carlisle, Joseph Stradling, Aaron Phillips, Abraham Paxson, James Armitage and Jonathan Shaw. A year later the committee reported favorably thereon, but were not united as to where the house should be built.

The subject again came up in 1802 and after claiming the attention of Friends for several months, "there being a want of life and unity in the proposed change," the matter was dismissed from the minutes. But it did not rest long for we find in 1805 Solebury Friends again agitated the subject of a new meeting house, and a committee reported "that ground for a building could be had at a moderate price at the corner of John Blackfan's and Robert Eastburn's lands and lands of Aaron Paxson, and recommended erecting a house, sixty-three feet long and thirty-six feet wide, on the model of the one at Buckingham, the estimated cost being £1500, and the committee themselves subscribed £1346, which made the thing an assured success.

I suppose it stands now as then erected, but what year it was built I am unable to say, but earlier than 1811, for then we find Solebury no longer paid tribute to Buckingham but in the Seventh-month of this year arose to the dignity of a monthly meeting.

It had within its bounds, which extended from the Buckingham line to the Delaware, many representative and able men, yes and women too, for Solebury women are up to date, and keep up their corners.

Prominent families at the founding of the new meeting and their descendants for two or more generations, with whom the writer had intercourse, will call to mind the Kenderdines, Armittages, Fells, Paxsons, Magills, Williamses, Blackfans, Johnsons, Reeders, Betts and Elys, with many other families equally meritorious but with whom I had little or no personal knowledge, but whose home influence helped to give Solebury meeting a prominent place in the quarterly meeting.

It will be seen from the above sketch that it is just one century since the initiative step was taken that resulted in having what we now have before view. Claims of a historical character are well founded.

Holicong, Aug. 5.

From, *Intelligencer*
Douglas W. Pa.
Date, *Aug 10-1899*

SOLEBURY SETTLERS.

Landholders of the Township for 200 Years.

A Series of Papers, Prepared by Eastburn Reeder, Showing the Owners of Solebury Land for Two Centuries, With Some Account of the Men and Families.

NOS. 4 and 5.

The two tracts of Richard Heath for 1000 acres. No. 4.—The Ferry Tract, 500 acres. No. 5.—The Mill Tract, 500 acres..

CONVEYANCE TO RICHARD HEATH.

Whereas, William Penn, Proprietary and Governor in chief of the province of Pennsylvania, in and by a certain patent, or instrument under the hands of Edward Shippin, Griffith Owen and Thomas Story, commissioners of property, did grant, release and confirm unto Richard Heath of the Northern Liberties, city of Philadelphia, gentleman, a certain tract of land in the township of Solebury, in the county of Bucks, in the said province; Beginning at a corner marked tree by the river Delaware, thence west by land then vacant 524 perches to a post by a broken white oak tree in the line of the Great Spring

act, then by said tract northeast 160 perches, to two black oak saplings (dead) at a corner of said Great Spring tract, thence northwest by the same 88 perches to a post, thence by other land of Robert Heath (being the land hereinafter described) east 475 perches to a post by the river Delaware, thence down the same by the several courses thereof 175 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 500 acres. (This foregoing described tract was afterwards called the Mill Tract.) And also, a certain other tract of land. Beginning at a post standing by the river Delaware, in the line of the said 500 acres before described, thence west by the same 475 perches to a post, thence by the Great Spring land, in the tenure of James Logan, northwest 210 perches

, by a stone, thence east, by and of late Tobias Dymock and vacant land 606 perches to a white oak tree standing by the river Delaware, thence down said river by several courses 149 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 500 acres. (This tract was afterwards known as the Ferry Tract) the whole of the two tracts being 1000 acres, to hold to him the said Richard Heath, his heirs and assigns forever, under the yearly quit rent of one English silver shilling for every 100 acres as on and by the said patent set forth, bearing date the 2d day of 11th-month, 1710, and recorded in Philadelphia, in Patent Book A, Vol. 4, page, 242.

The upper or northern of these tracts was called the Ferry Tract, after John Wells, who became proprietor in 1716 and established the ferry, known by his name. The lower of these described tracts was afterwards called the Mill Tract, the mill of Robert Heath, supposed to have been built as early as 1707. This tract subsequently passed into the hands of Jacob Holcomb, William Yardley, Benjamin Canby, Phillip Atkinson and many others. The foregoing described tracts of 1000 acres border on the river Delaware 324 perches, being four perches over a mile, and extending west to the Great Spring tract nearly two miles, embracing the whole of the present borough of New Hope, and containing three, of the five excellent mill sites which are on the Great Spring stream.

CONVEYANCE TO JOHN WELLS.

By a certain indenture, sextupartite, bearing date the 27th day of April, Anno Domini 1716, between Morris Morris and Susanna his wife, of Abington, of the first part, and Richard Wallen and Ann, his wife, of the Northern Liberties, of the second part, and Thomas Livezey, of Dublin township, yeoman, and Elizabeth, his wife, of the third part, and Richard Worrall, of Dublin, aforesaid, and Hannah, his wife, of the fourth part, and Mary Heath, of Abington, spinster, of the fifth part, (the said Susannah, Ann, Elizabeth, Hannah and Mary, being the sisters of Richard Heath) and Charles Brockden, of Philadelphia, gent., of the sixth part, granted and confirmed the said 1000 acres to Charles Brockden, who, in turn deeded the same to Morris Morris and Richard Wallen, who, for the consideration of the sum of 92 £ conveyed the said 500 acres (being the north half of the 1000 acres) to John Wells, carpenter of Lower Dublin township, by their deed dated June 26th, 1717, recorded in office of Bucks county in book B. vol. page 204.

John Wells was a bachelor and he came from Lower Dublin township to Solebury in the year 1717. It is related of him that he met one day by the roadside a young man named William Kitchin, who was a weaver by trade, and in great distress of mind because he could get no work. He took the young man home with him and said to him, "If thou will stay will me thou shalt never want." The acquaintance thus began, ripened into a life long friendship. In due course of time William Kitchin married Rebecca Norton, a niece of John Wells, with whom they both lived, and kept the house for their bachelor uncle.

In the year 1721, William Kitchin purchased of John Wells a strip of land rods wide, on the north side of his 0 acre tract, and extending from the began line to the river, and containing 30 acres, upon which he built a house on the bank of the river.

WILLIAM KITCHIN'S WILL.

William Kitchin, being in poor bodily health, made his will which was dated July 18th, 1723. As the form of this will is somewhat unusual at the present day, a copy of the preamble is here given. "In the name of God Amen, the 18th day of July, 1723, I, William Kitchin, of Solebury, county of Bucks, being very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say, principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul unto the hands of God that gave it, and as for my body I recommend it to the earth, to be buried, at the discretion of my executor, nothing doubting but at the jineral resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such wordly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

Imprimis. I give and bequeath to Rebecca, my dearly beloved wife, all my personal estate, to doe with and dispose of as she may think fit while she keeps in her widowhood, and then to have her thirds and no more.

Imprimis. I give and bequeath to my well beloved son, Thomas Kitchin, whom I likewise make, constitute and ordain my only heir of my last will and testament, all and singular of lands and messuages to be by him freely possessed and enjoyed, when he shall come to the age of 21 years.

I give to my son, William Kitchin 5£, to Ruth Kitchin 3£, to Olive Kitchin 3£ and 3£ to Mary Kitchin, all to be paid when they shall come to the age of 21 years, by my well beloved son, Thomas Kitchin, Joseph Ashton, of Philadelphia, and John Wells, of Bucks county," who were made executors to take care of the children and put them to trades. This will was witnessed

May 15th, 1727, and recorded October 27th, 1746.

DEED FOR THE FERRY.

John Wells was the first to establish a ferry in Solebury over the Delaware, as appears by a deed made by John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, proprietaries and governors in chief of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware; To all whom these presents come send greeting: Whereas, John Wells, of Solebury, in the county of Bucks, having at considerable charge and expense, erected and settled a ferry over the river Delaware next above our Manor of

Highlands for the ready accommodation and passage of persons traveling from this province to the Jersies and New York, for the encouragement thereof an act of General Assembly of our said province " was passed in favor of the said John Wells for the term of seven years next ensuing, and at the expiration of said term our Lieutenant Governor granted his license to the said John Wells for seven years continuing and maintaining said ferry: And it being represented to us, that the said John Wells hath with care and diligence attended and supported said ferry to the consent and satisfaction of the persons that have passed over the same; and now requested that he would be pleased to grant him a further term therein. Know Ye, that as well for and in consideration of the former charge and expense which the said John Wells hath been at in erecting and maintaining said ferry, and for encouragement to continue the same, and for the yearly rent hereinafter received, we have granted and confirmed unto the said John Wells, his executors, administrators and assigns the said ferry where the same has been kept, and is still kept over the river Delaware, next above our said Manor of Highlands. And we do hereby grant to said John Wells, his executors, etc., that no person whatsoever shall be permitted or allowed to keep any ferry boat or canoe for carrying for hire or wages any passengers, horses or cattle during the term herein granted within the space or distance of four miles above and below the said ferry." The yearly rent for the above described ferry was 40 shillings, to be paid at Pennsbury on the first day of March. This lease was for seven years and was signed the 26th day of the first month (March) 1733, and recorded in Patent Book A, vol. 6, page 185, August 10th, 1733, by Charles Brockdeth, recorder.

WILL OF JOHN WELLS.

The will of John Wells was made July 16th, 1748. In it he bequeaths to William Kitchin the second, son of his adopted son, William Kitchin the first, a farm of 105 acres of land and makes him sole executor of his estate. He also bequeaths various legacies to relatives and friends in money, from 100£ down to 10£, all to be paid by his executor in fifteen months after his decease. He further provided, "It is my will that William Kitchin wall in my graveyard with a stone and lime wall." This graveyard is situated on the south side of the Old York road about one mile from the river on the farm now belonging to Henry Heuston. The wall is now much dilapidated and the ground enclosed growing up with trees. John Wells was buried there and several members of his family.

The land owners of the Ferry or Wells Tract of 500 acres after the death of John Wells, were William Magill and John Magill, who purchased on the west end of the tract 11th-mo. 20th, 1790, a farm of 93 acres. John Creyell, inn holder, also purchased 161 acres, extending to the river, and being part of land granted by John Wells to Benjamin Carby. John Creyell (Coryell) sold the same 4th-mo. 19th, 1768 to Euclides Scarborough. This land was afterwards disposed of to Oliver Pax-

Oliver Hampton and Joseph Eastburn. The present owners of the land are the Paxson heirs 66 acres, William T. Eastburn 37 acres, Simpson B. Michener 78 acres.

GENEALOGY OF THE KITCHIN FAMILY.

The following genealogical sketch of the Kitchin family was prepared by Reuben P. Ely.

William Kitchin the first was born about the year 1690. He married Rebecca Norton when he was 23 years of age. He bought 150 acres of land of John Wells in 1721. He made his will in 1723, and mentions the names of five children, Thomas, William, Ruth, Mary and Olive.

William, the second, born June 15th, 1721, married Sarah Crook, December 28th, 1743, and had three children, David born November 3d, 1744, never married and died in 1830. Richard born January 20th, 1747, died young. William, the third, born February 12th, 1749, and married Ann Paxson, daughter of Thomas Paxson and had two children, Sarah and William. Sarah Kitchin, mother of the above children, died about the year 1751, and William then married Sarah Ely for his second wife and had two children by this marriage, Rebecca, born September 9th, 1754, married Joseph Eastburn, Jr., in 1777. John, born April 3, 1756, married Hannah Ely, his first cousin. William Kitchin, the second, father of the above children died in 1796, aged 75 years. He was a very large man, weighing 300 pounds. He was two years old when his father made his will leaving him 5£ and all his land to his oldest son, Thomas. Olive Kitchin married John Heed. Ruth Kitchin married Paul Heston and Mary married Samuel Crook. Rebecca, the widow of William Kitchin the first, married Thomas Phillips and had two children by this marriage, Aaron, who married Mary Clauson in 1756 and Thomas, who married — Baker. John Wells, it is believed married Mary Norton, late in life, a daughter of Richard Norton, who took up and settled upon tract No. 32 in 1737 adjoining the tract of William Blackfan.

Olive Heed, after the death of her husband, married Reese Davis, being his second wife. Reese Davis was the father of Martha Davis, who married Crispin Blackfan in 1756. He settled and lived upon tract No. 41, but never obtained a deed for it, and it was subsequently sold to Samuel Wilson in 1767.

The children of John Kitchin, who married Hannah Ely were Ely, Jonathan and John Kitchin, Jr. David Kitchin by his will made in 1809 bequeathed all his land to his nephew, John Kitchin, Jr., who married Rachel Smith. John Kitchin, Jr., by his will dated 11th month 30th, 1868, bequeathed the same to his son, Howard, and daughters, Sarah and Rachel Ann Kitchin. Howard Kitchin died in 1887 and the property soon afterward passed from the family name.

CORYELL'S FERRY.

After the death of John Wells, a portion of the ferry tract (including the ferry) was purchased by John Coryell. The deed was made by Joseph Wetherall and Annie his wife, who was a daughter of Benjamin Canly, and from whom she inherited the same, and was dated 5th-month 9th, 1765, and was for 106 acres of land, recorded in book 48, page 516. John Coryell by the purchase of a large tract of land of Joseph Mitchell (the greater portion of tract No. 11, known as the Bassillian Foster land) at a high price, because very much involved in debt. The Ferry property was sold from him in 1782 by Samuel Dean, high sheriff of Bucks county. It was sold under a writ, in which Joseph Mitchell was plaintiff, and John Coryell defendant. The sale was held at the public house of David Forst, in Solebury, February 14th, and the deed was acknowledged in open court May 1st, 1782. The purchaser was John Beaumont, of Upper Makefield and the price paid was 900£. The amount of land conveyed with the ferry by this sale was 72 acres, 34 perches. See book 26, page 326. Thus the name and ownership of Coryell's Ferry passed away.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

The property known as Maple Grove Farm is upon the Ferry tract. After it passed from the possession of the Wells and Kitchin families, it became

the property of John Coryell in 1765. John Coryell and Elizabeth, his wife, by their deed dated 4th-month 19th, 1768, recorded in book 14, page 112, sold 161 acres of land to Euclides Scarborough, and Euclides Scarborough and Mary, his wife, by their deed dated 4th-month 30th, 1770, sold 66 acres 84 perches to Oliver Paxson for 310£. The genealogy of Oliver Paxson has been furnished me by Richard Randolph Parry, of New Hope.

Oliver Paxson, of Maple Grove, third son of Thomas Paxson, married first, Ruth Watson, by whom he had two children: Ruth Paxson, who married Hugh Ely, grandparents of Richard Elias Ely, of New Hope. Jane Paxson, who married Benjamin Parry, grandparents of Richard Randolph Parry, of New Hope. Oliver Paxson married second, Ruth Johnson—no issue.

Jane Paxson, daughter of Oliver and Ruth Watson Paxson, married Benjamin Parry, of Coryell's Ferry (now New Hope, Bucks county, Pa. They had four children: Oliver Parry, born at the "Old Parry Mansion", December 20, 1794; Jane Parry, born at the "Old Parry Mansion," January 4, 1797; Jane Parry, born at the "Old Parry Mansion," August 27, 1899; Margaret Parry, born December 7th, 1804, and married Charles B. Knowles.

Oliver Parry, son of Benjamin Parry, married Rachel Randolph in 1827, daughter of Captain Edward F. Randolph "Patriot of 1776." They had issue of 12 children, 4 sons and 8 daughters.

Richard Randolph Parry, sixth child of above Oliver and Rachel Parry, married Ellen L. Reed, of Portland, Maine, and have three children.

Oliver Randolph Parry, son of Richard and Ellen R. Parry, married Lida Mae Kreamer, October 15th, 1898, in New York city. Ruth Paxson, who married Hugh Ely had two children, a son, Elias, and a daughter, Elizabeth. Elias Ely married Sarah Wilson at Buckingham meeting and Elizabeth married Richard Randolph, of Philadelphia, at Solebury meeting. They had three children, Ruthanna, Margaret and Richard Elias Ely. Ruthanna Ely married Oliver Paxson, son of Thomas Paxson, of Aquetong, and had four children, Margaret, Sarah, Caroline and Oliver. Richard Elias Ely married Caroline Newbold, of Burlington, New Jersey. They had two children, William N. and Daisy Ely. Margaret Ely Dr. Joseph Rhoads, of Germantown.

To be continued.

[These papers on the Early Settlers in Solebury Township will be published in pamphlet form, with map showing the relative position of the tracts, after their appearance in the Intelligencer. The pamphlet will contain about forty pages, printed in the same type as above. The edition will be limited to two hundred copies. Price 35 cents. Orders may be sent to the Intelligencer.]

A Series of Papers, Prepared by Eastburn Reeder, Showing the Owners of Solebury Land for Two Centuries, With Some Account of the Men and Families.

NO. 5. THE MILL TRACT.

The following is a brief of the title of the lower Heath or mill tract.

1710. Proprietaries patent as before recited to Richard Heath.

4th-mo. 12th, 1712. Heirs of Richard Heath to Jacob Holcomb, of Solebury.

12th-mo. 3d, 1717. Jacob Holcomb and Mary, his wife, to Thomas Canby for two-thirds part of the tract, and to Morris Morris one-sixth and to Richard Waln one-sixth part, making the other third part.

5th-mo. 1st, 1718. Thomas Canby and Mary, his wife, to Anthony Morris, for one-sixth part.

12th-mo. 20th, 1720. Thomas Canby to Thomas Chalkley for one-fourth part.

4th-mo. 25th, 1724. Thomas Chalkley to Anthony Morris for one-fourth part.

1st-mo. 10th, 1753. Anthony Morris and Phoebe, his wife, to Thomas Yardley for three-fourth parts, said to contain 400 acres.

1st-mo. 10th, 1753. Deed of William Hill, William Yardley and Thomas Yardley, Jr., executors of the will of Thomas Yardley, Sr., disposing of 500 acres in nine different lots to as many purchasers. This deed is recorded at Doylestown, book 26, page 278, and contains a draught of the property. The purchasers were Jonathan Ingham, William Kitchin, Richard Corson, William Pettit, Oliver Paxson, George Ely, William Magill and John Hillborn, executor of Joseph Wilkinson.

HEATH'S MILL—1707.

The first mill for grinding grain in Solebury, was, no doubt, that of Robert Heath, on the Great Spring stream in 1707. Robert Heath was the father of Richard Heath, and he must have occupied the land by lease, as the deed was made to his son, Richard Heath, in 1710.

Before the erection of this mill the people had to go to the Neshaminy and the Pennypack. The residents of Plumstead came down to the Heath mill by the Sugar road which entered the township at the northwest corner and passed through Milton (now Caversville) and Centre Hill, to Heath's mill. The Heath mill subsequently passed into the hands of Anthony Morris, a brewer of Philadelphia, who by indenture dated the 15th of January, 1751, conveyed to Thomas Yardley, Sr., of Upper Makefield, three undivided fourth parts, and the executors of Benjamin Canby the other undivided fourth part, who bequeathed the premises to his son, Samuel Yardley, who dying intestate, it came to his brother, William Yardley, who conveyed the same to Phillip Atkinson in 1761. Phillip Atkinson and Sarah, his wife, for the sum of 285£ conveyed the same to William Kitchin, May 20th, 1762. (This deed I have in my possession.)

William Kitchin subsequently sold the same mill property with 51 acres of land to Samuel Crook June 10th, 1762, for the sum of 215£, 8 shillings, retaining 25 acres of land adjoining his other lands. This is only a few of the changes of ownership in the history of this old and time honored Solebury mill, covering a period from 1751 to 1762—11 years. Below the Heath mill, and close to it, in later years William Maris built the large four story building for a cotton spinning and weaving mill. This mill, or factory has been operated within my recollection by Simon G. Gove, John Bowman and Joshua Whitley. It is now known as the silk mill of New Hope. The coming of William Maris to New Hope caused a great boom in business circles. He built the large cotton mill, the brick hotel, now owned by Jacob Munch, Jr., and the large stone house called the "Cintra House," which is now owned and occupied by Richard Elias Ely, of New Hope. Lower down the stream is the flax mill, owned by the estate of Symington Phillips, of Bristol, and is now operated as a paper bag factory. At the junction of the Great Spring stream with the river, is located the extensive flouring mill and saw mill of J. Simpson Betts, of New Hope.

Of the earlier owners of the lower 500 acres, or mill tract, as far back as the recollection of the writer goes, were Lewis S. Coryell 123 acres, (now owned in part by James McDonald), Thomas Ely 123 acres, (now owned by Casper Kauffman), Joseph Duer 84

res. (now owned by J. William Pidcock), Charles Huffnagle part of 200 acres. (now owned by Samuel Heuton, of Philadelphia), and Eastburn Reeder 140 acres, extending west to the Loganian line. The south line of the Heath tract borders on the land known as "Penn's Manor of Highlands", the name of Highlands being given in distinction from Penn's Manor at Pennsbury. The Highlands are now known as the Solebury mountain, and extends from the river opposite Wells' Falls across the lower portion of the township to the Buckingham line on the Street road, a mile south of Lahaska, where there is a gap or natural passage for a road, separating it from Buckingham mountain.

NO. 6.—THE JAMES LOGAN TRACT

This tract of land is said to have been granted by William Penn to James Logan, of Philadelphia, November 3d, 1701. It was for 500 acres, but a subsequent survey made it very nearly 600 acres. It was confirmed to Logan September 12th, 1735. This tract of land is bounded on the north by the Scarborough tract, on the east by the Heath tract, on the south by the Heath tract and Penn's Manor of Highlands, and on the west by the Scarborough tract. The lines bounding this tract are as follows: Commencing in the public road a few rods northwest of the toll gate on the New Hope and Lahaska turnpike, thence N. 40 E. by lands then of John Scarborough 350 perches to a corner, thence S. 51 E. by the Heath tract 276 perches to a corner, thence S. 38½ W. by the Heath tract and the Manor of Highlands 350 perches to a corner, thence N. 50½ W. 276 perches to the place of beginning. The celebrated Aquetong, or Great Spring, is located near the centre of this tract, and affords five of the finest water powers in the county. James Logan disposed of this tract as follows: By a deed dated 5th-mo. 26th, 1741, he sold 200 acres to Jacob Dean, being about one-third of the tract, and on the southwestern side; and by deed, dated 5th-mo. 1st, 1747, he sold the remainder to Jonathan Ingham, being 396 acres and 120 perches. In both of the deeds made by Logan to Dean, and to Ingham he placed perpetual ground rents, to be paid annually to him during his life time, and by his will to the Loganian Library Company, of Philadelphia, forever thereafter. The terms of these ground rents, as set forth in the respective deeds were as follows: In the deed made to Jacob Dean it was stipulated that the yearly rent was to begin in 1754, and for seven years the rent was to be 10 *pistoles of fine coined gold weighing 4 pennyweight and seven grains, or other good silver coin of equal value, on March 1st of each year, and at the end of seven years for the next one hundred years, from 1761 to 1861, the rent was to be ten pounds sterling annually.

In the deed made to Jonathan Ingham in 1747 it was stipulated that the said Ingham was to pay "a yearly rent or sum of 21£ sterling in English money, or in foreign good coined silver or gold of equal value on the first

day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord 1751, and after the expiration of the said 7 years, for and during the full term of 100 years, the yearly rent to be the sum of 25£ annually on the first day of March yearly; the first payment of which last mentioned rent to be made March 1st, 1760, and after the expiration of this last mentioned term of 100 years, which will be A. D., 1860, the said tract of land, with all the improvements thereon to be valued by four judicious, impartial men, to be indifferently chosen by the heirs and assigns of James Logan of the one part, and the executors, administrators and assigns of the said Jonathan Ingham of the other part, and by how much the true value of the said land and improvements, shall in the estimation of the said four persons exceed the rent herein reserved, one full half or moiety of said excess shall be added to the said rent herein reserved, and from that time become a new rent and shall be yearly paid to the heirs and assigns of James Logan, by the executors or assigns of the said Jonathan Ingham, on the first day of March yearly forever. And in like manner the like proceedings shall be renewed at the expiration of every term of 121 years forever hereafter. By the terms of the rent for the first term of 100 years, that is twenty-five pounds sterling, on the 400 acres, the annual rent would amount to about 31 cents per acre, upon each acre of land held. This, on a farm of 100 acres would make an annual rent of \$31, which seemed to be a small rental, and, no doubt, James Logan thought he was making easy terms with his purchasers, and also securing something to be paid to himself, and after his decease to the library company in Philadelphia which he had founded, and which was a special object of his pride and care. Things thus went on very smoothly for the term of 100 years, the occupants of the lands making improvements the same as though the lands were wholly their own. But in 1860 there was destined to come a great and marked change.

The year 1860 ushered in the time when the land was to be revalued and appraisers were appointed. On the part of the library company David Landreth and Charles Muerheid, of Philadelphia, were chosen, and on the part of the occupants of the land John Blackfan and Stacy Brown, of Bucks county, were chosen. The meetings of the appraisers were held at New Hope. Several sessions were held, examining witnesses as to their value of the property and in viewing the same. The result of this appraisal was that hereafter the yearly rental was to be \$1.80 per acre, being nearly six times as much as it had been before. A farm of 100 acres that formerly paid about \$30 annually would now have to pay \$180 annually. The entire tract which had previously yielded an income of \$180 a year, would now pro-

duce an income of more than \$1000 a year. This sum now is equal to a full rent of the property, and the present owners of the land are now put in the position of renters in practice, as well as in name. It has had the effect to stop all improvements both to the buildings and to the land itself. It is by no means unlikely or improbable, that, in some instances, at least, the land will revert back to the heirs and assigns of James Logan, by default of rent, before the time for the next valuation rolls around in the year 1981.

The soil of this tract is principally limestone, and the reputation of the Ingham lime has extended far and wide. The present owners of this tract of land are as follows: Lizzie C. Eastburn 125 acres, T. T. Eastburn 75 acres, George Beaumont 60 acres, J. W. Balderston 17 acres. Eastburn Reeder 10 acres, Solebury Deer Park 80 acres. Harry Pierson 30 acres. Amos Johnson 113 acres, C. H. Breban 40 acres. Jesse Naylor 22 acres and several other small lots in the vicinity of Aquetong post office.

To be continued.

[These papers on the Early Settlers in Solebury Township will be published in pamphlet form, with map showing the relative position of the tracts, after their appearance in the Intelligencer. The pamphlet will contain about forty pages, printed in the same type as above. The edition will be limited to two hundred copies. Price 35 cents. Orders may be sent to the Intelligencer.]

THE DAWSON TRACT.

The original deed for this tract of 500 acres of land was made by William Penn of Norminghurst, county of Sussex, England, to Nathaniel Harding, basket maker, of the city of London, dated 9th-mo. 6th, 1681. In the year 1719 Francis Harding, merchant, of the city of Philadelphia, and Ralph Jackson and wife, whitesmith, of Philadelphia, son and son-in-law and heirs of Nathaniel Harding, sold the said 500 acres of land to John Dawson, yeoman, of Saulsbury, Bucks county.

The deed was made 12th-mo. 25th, 1719, and acknowledged 9th-mo. 1st, 1720, before Joseph Kirkbride, one of his Majesty's justices, and recorded in Bucks county, book 26, page 653. John Dawson was born in England in 1674. He married in England Catharine Fox in 1696. He came to America in 1710, and died in 1759, aged 85 years.

John Dawson's will was dated 5th-mo. 31st, 1753, by which he disposed of his property as follows: To my daughter Anne Brown, of Plumstead, 40£. To my grand-daughter Elizabeth Brown 5£. To my grand-daughter Martha Harvey, of Makefield, 5£. To my three grand-daughters, Esther, Rachel and Sarah Dawson, daughters of my son Thomas Dawson 40£ each, to be paid to them when they arrive at 20 years of age, or on the day of their marriage, which shall first happen—"Provided, they do not marry without the consent of parents, or contrary to the approved method of Friends, called Quakers." Lastly I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Dawson all the rest of my estate, both

real and personal signed, John Dawson. Witnesses, Samuel Eastburn, Henry Paxson, Jr.

The Dawson tract is bounded on the east by the Pike and Ely tracts, on the south by the Logan tract, on the west by the Scarborough tract and extending north near or to the Upper York road.

In the year 1720 John Dawson sold 100 acres on the southern line of this tract to Thomas Heed. Thomas Heed by deed of gift conveyed the same to his son, John Heed, who died intestate, and without issue.

His brother, Abraham Heed, being heir at law, became owner. Abraham Heed sold the farm to Robert Eastburn, 3d-mo. 31st, 1770. It then descended by will to Moses Eastburn, Senior, to Moses Eastburn, Jr., and to Hugh B. Eastburn in 1887, the present owner, being now in the Eastburn family one hundred and eighteen years.

Esther Dawson, daughter of Thomas Dawson, and grand-daughter of John Dawson, married, "according to the approved method of Friends, called Quakers," William Blackfan, Jr., son of William and Eleanor Blackfan, at Buckingham Friends' Meeting, 4th-mo. 19th, 1758. They had eleven children, viz:

Elizabeth, born 2d-mo. 23, 1759, and married Watson Fell, of Solebury. Rachel, born 8th-mo. 29, 1760, and married Edward Chapman, of Wrightstown. John, born 2d-mo. 20, 1762, and married Martha Quinby, of Amwell, N. J. Hannah, born 7th-mo. 17, 1764, and married Samuel Smith, of Buckingham. Sarah, born 10th-mo. 25, 1766, and married Samuel Godfrey, of Maryland. Agnes, born 3d-mo. 10, 1769, and married John Schofield, of Solebury. Thomas, born 2d-mo. 8, 1771, never married. William, born 3d-mo. 15, 1773, died in infancy. William 2nd, born 7th-mo. 23, 1774, died in infancy. Aaron, born 8th-mo. 11, 1776. Jesse, born 2nd-mo. 17, 1779, married Jane Deffendorf, of New York.

By this marriage a large portion of the original tract was destined to pass from the name of Dawson to the name of Blackfan.

After the death of William Blackfan, Jr., 250 acres of the tract descended to the son, John Blackfan, who married Martha Quinby, 1786. John Blackfan died in 1 leaving one son who heired the est of his father. John Blackfan, married Elizabeth R. Chapman, Wrightstown, in 1821, by whom he four children who grew up, the 2d, and 3d, dying in infancy. Names of those who grew up, w Hetty Ann, William C., George C. a Martha C. Blackfan. John Blackfan, Jr., sold off a farm of 75 acres to Joel Kessler, of Solebury, in 1855, retainir a farm of 178 acres, and a wood lot c. 11 acres, which are still owned and occupied by William C. Blackfan, of Solebury. William C. Blackfan married Elizabeth Ely, of Philadelphia, in 1861, and they had three children, Alie. Elizabeth and Edward Blackfan.

William C. Blackfan, with his daughter Elizabeth and son Edward are all the descendants of John Dawson living on the original tract. After the death of William Blackfan, Jr., a farm of about 100 acres, lying north of the Sugar road, was left to his son Thomas Blackfan. This farm afterwards passed into the hands of Abraham Heed, who died there in 1838 at the advanced age of 101 years, and was buried in Solebury Friends' burial grounds. The farm is now owned by Jesse B. Fell, Solebury. The limestone belt also crosses the Dawson tract on the farms of William C. Blackfan and Hugh B. Eastburn. One of the best springs of water in the township is on the Blackfan farm, maintaining a uniform temperature of 50 degrees during the year.

The present owners of the Dawson tract are Hugh B. Eastburn 100 acres, William C. Blackfan 190 acres, Howard Kesler 75 acres, Jesse B. Fell 75 acres, John Lear, and several other small lots in the vicinity of Centre Hill.

The records of Buckingham meeting show that Thomas Brown and Elizabeth Dawson were married 1st-mo. 29, 1721. This was the first marriage at Buckingham, and the Elizabeth Dawson, was a daughter of John Dawson, of Solebury. Edmund Smith married Sarah Dawson, daughter of Thomas Dawson, 4th-mo. 22, 1767.

NO. 8.—THE SCARBOROUGH TRACTS.

The first purchase of land made by John Scarborough, a blacksmith of the city of London, of William Penn, of Worninghurst, county of Sussex, England, was made July 4, 1682, and the deed is recorded at Doylestown Book 2, page 10. The amount of land purchased was 250 acres to be located after arrival in the province, and the consideration was 5 shillings and yearly quit rental.

In the year 1696 John Scarborough of London, gave power of attorney to his son, John Scarborough, Jr., of Solebury, to make sale of such of his lands as was desirable, as appears by the following recital: Whereas, John Scarborough, of the Parish of St. Sepulchers, London, (blacksmith) hereby constitutes and appoints his son, John Scarborough, Jr., of Solebury, Bucks county, his true and lawful attorney, etc. This instrument of writing was made October 15th, in the year 1696, and was acknowledged before William Penn and is recorded at Doylestown, book 2, page 251. It is not known that John Scarborough, the

London blacksmith, ever came to this country. John Scarborough, Jr., first settled upon tract No. 10 about the year 1705, as will be shown when we The deceased was 3 years of age and come to that tract. The purchase of the two tracts of land, comprising No. 8, was effected in the following manner: William Penn, by his commissioners, Edward Shippin, Griffith Owen and Thomas Story, by a deed dated 12th-mo. 30th, 1702, conveyed two tracts of land in Solebury, containing 500 acres and 320 acres respectively, to James Logan; and

James Logan by deed dated 3d-1. 25th, 1709, conveyed the same to Jacob Holcombe, who, the next day, 3d-mo. 26th, 1709, conveyed the same two tracts of land to John Scarborough. This was no doubt an exchange for the 500 acre tract (No. 10), previously occupied by John Scarborough since 1705. Of the family of John Scarborough nothing is known except what has been gathered from the record of deeds and wills at Doylestown, and from the records of Falls and Buckingham monthly meetings of the religious Society of Friends. The name of his wife was Mary Scarborough. The records of Falls monthly meeting show that on 1st-mo. 10th, 1710, Sarah Scarborough was married to George Hayworth. The records of the same meeting show that in 10th-mo. 1712, Mary Scarborough, daughter of John and Mary Scarborough, was married to Samuel Pickering, a member with a certificate from Middletown monthly meeting. The records of the same meeting further show that on 10th-mo. 29th, 1719, Elizabeth Scarborough, third daughter of John and Mary Scarborough, was married to John Fisher. Here we have the record of the marriages of three daughters of John Scarborough at the Falls meeting, between the years 1710 and 1719. John Scarborough lived in Solebury at this time, and prior to the year 1720 all the Buckingham and Solebury Friends belonged to Falls Monthly Meeting, and the marriages were all held there. Robert Scarborough, a son of John and Mary Scarborough was probably married in 1733.

The records of Buckingham meeting do not show this marriage. The name of his wife was Elizabeth. The Buckingham records do show the date of birth of two of their children, before they removed to Virginia, viz. John, born 11th-mo. 28th, 1734. Elizabeth, born 9th-mo. 18th, 1736.

Sarah Scarborough, daughter of John Scarborough, who married George Haworth in 1710, married the second time, Matthew Hall, who came from Staffordshire, England, about the year 1732. They were married in 1732, and lived in the northwest corner of Buckingham, near Cottageville, and subsequently removed to Chester county, Pa. Then followed three generations of Mahlon Hall, in succession to Mathias H. Hall, who is a lineal descendant of John Scarborough, and resides near Wrightstown, Bucks county.

Hannah Scarborough, the youngest daughter of John Scarborough, and who was single at the time of her father's death, married Benjamin Fell at Buckingham 6th-mo 27th, 1728. John Scarborough, the third, son of John and Mary Scarborough, married Jane Marjarum at Buckingham, in 1731.

From the records at Doylestown, and other sources, it has been learned that John and Mary Scarborough had three sons, named William, Robert and John.

John Scarborough, the second, in his life time disposed of portions of his real estate, as follows: By a deed dated 8th-mo. 19th, 1711, he sold 200 acres of land to Henry Paxson, off the east side of his tract, and adjoining the Great Spring and Dawson tracts. By

another deed dated 21-mo. 28th, 1714, he sold 200 acres to his son-in-law Samuel Pickering, adjoining the land sold to Henry Paxson. The consideration, or purchase money, for the 200 acres sold to Samuel Pickering was 58£ sterling; and the deed is recorded in book 5, page 73. His next sale of land was to his son John Scarborough, the 3rd, 12th-mo. 1724, and recorded in book 26, page 298. The amount of land sold this time was 155 acres, and the consideration 50£.

This farm was on the northwest corner of his tract, and comprised nearly one-half of the 320 acre tract. This farm is now owned and occupied by Wilson Pearson, of Solebury.

AN OLD DEED.

Much assistance has been obtained in collecting the transfers of ownership, and the titles of this tract of land from an old deed now in the possession of James M. Wilkinson, of Doylestown. The deed is from William Penn proprietor and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and was dated the 17th and 18th days of June, 1684. It conveyed 5000 acres of land to John Latham, gent, of London, who by will leaves it to his wife, Elizabeth Latham, who by her will, dated October 15th, 1700, conveys the same to Thomas Revel, of Burlington, West Jersey. Thomas Revel sells one-half of the 5000 acres to John Budd, brewer, of Philadelphia, and John Budd, August 1st, 1700, sells 500 acres of the same land to James Logan, of Philadelphia. The deed is signed by Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen and Thomas Story, commissioners, and is recorded in Philadelphia in patent book A, vol. 2, pages 431 to 433. After this comes the sale to Jacob Holcomb, to John Scarborough, and by will to William Scarborough, by deed to Euclides Scarborough, 3-2-1762. Euclides Scarborough to John Bogart, 4-1-1767. John Bogart to Samuel Wilson, 4-23-1773. Samuel Wilson to John Watson, 1-12-1793. John Watson to Joseph Wilkinson, 4-1-1796, for 125 acres, the Wilkinson farm.

The other half of the 260 acres that descended to William Scarborough in 1762, was afterwards owned by Samuel Wilson in 1773 and who sold the same to Joseph Eastburn, and was occupied by his son, Benjamin, from about 1785 to 1797, and after that by Moses Eastburn, by Jacob Eastburn, who owned it until his death in 1860. The two farms at present are owned by John H. Ely and T. Howard Atkinson.

The farm on the northwest corner of this tract was the former home of John Scarborough 3d, the minister, and is now owned by Wilson Pearson. The farm on the northeast corner of this tract was the former home of Isaac Pickering and Jonathan Pickering, and is now owned by Sackett Lear.

The records of Middletown and Falls Monthly Meetings show the following proceedings in relation to the marriage of Samuel Pickering and Mary Scarborough:

Middletown Monthly Meeting, held 8th month 2d, 1712. Samuel Pickering appeared at this meeting and declared his intention of marriage with Mary Scarborough, daughter of John Scarborough, she being a member of Falls Monthly Meeting, and requests a certificate for that purpose. Therefore Thomas Baynes and John Wildman are appointed to make inquiry of his clearness from all other women on that account and report to next meeting.

Middletown Monthly Meeting, held 9th month 6th, 1712. This being the second time that Samuel Pickering appeared and declared his intention of marriage with Mary Scarborough, and inquiry having been made and nothing appearing, but that he is clear, therefore the meeting doth consent that he have a certificate, which was signed and delivered to him.

Falls Monthly Meeting, held 9th month 5th, 1712. Samuel Pickering and Mary Scarborough proposed their intention of marriage the first time and Samuel belonging to Middletown meeting he is desired to bring a certificate to next meeting.

Falls Monthly Meeting, held 10th month 3d, 1712. Samuel Pickering and Mary Scarborough proposed their intention of marriage, it being the second time, and nothing appearing to obstruct they are left at liberty to succeed, Samuel having produced a certificate from Friends of Middletown. Agreed that Joseph Fell and Thomas Bye do take care to see it orderly accomplished and make report to next meeting.

Falls Monthly Meeting, held 11th month 7th, 1712. The Friends appointed to see the marriage of Samuel Pickering and Mary Scarborough report it was done orderly.

From records of Buckingham Monthly Meeting the following record of the births of the children of Samuel Pickering, Jr., who married Grace Stackhouse in 1747: Mary, born 10th month 30th, 1748; Jacob, born 9th month 4th, 1750; Benjamin, born 9th month 1st, 1752; Sarah, born 9th month, 2d, 1754; Samuel, born 2d month 5th, 1757; Isaac, born 5th month 18th, 1759; Jonathan, born 3d month 28th, 1761.

I have found in the Buckingham records the death of Mary Pickering, wife of Samuel Pickering, as occurring 1st month 14th, 1787.

As showing the changes in the price of land in Solebury during the last one hundred years, the various sales of one of the original Pickering farms affords a good illustration.

1796—Jesse Pickering to Jonathan Pickering for £1005 or \$5025 for 100 acres, or about \$50 per acre.

1811—Isaac Pickering to Jonathan Roberts for \$8000, being about \$80 per acre.

1817—Jonathan Roberts to Moses Eastburn for \$11,000, being about \$110 per acre.

1831—Moses Eastburn to Knowles Lancaster for \$6600, being about \$66 per acre.

1852—Knowles Lancaster to Oliver Paxson for \$7150, being about \$71.50 per acre.

1859—Oliver Paxson to Thomas Ely for \$11,000, being about \$110 per acre.

Heirs of Thomas Ely to Jeremiah S. Ely, the present owner and occupant for the last named price.

HENRY PAXSON'S TRACT.

The 200 hundred acres of land which was sold by John Scarborough to Henry Paxson, by deed dated August 14th and 15th, 1711, has not as yet received attention. It occupies the southeast corner of the 500-acre tract, being bounded on the south by the Logan tract and on the east by the Dawson tract.

Henry Paxson, by his will, dated 4th month 23d, 1723, made his son-in-law, John Plumley, and his nephew, William Paxson, his executors, who deeded the same to Henry Paxson, Jr., 6th month 2d, 1724.

Henry Paxson, Jr., divided the same by his will between his two sons, Isaac and Mahlon Paxson, giving the last named 80 acres lying south of the road. Mahlon Paxson was the father of Asher Paxson, who was the father of Grace, Sarah, John, Howard H. and Hugh P. Paxson. This farm of 80 acres still remains in the Paxson name, being now owned and occupied by Alfred Paxson, son of Howard H. Paxson. Isaac Paxson, by a release deed, dated 5th month 7th, 1803, released the 80 acres to his brother, Mahlon Paxson. This instrument was witnessed by Asher Paxson and Merrick Reeder, Jr. The remaining portion of the 200 acres was afterwards owned by Mary Paxson, who married Joseph Dilworth, thus passing out of the Paxson name. Since the death of Joseph Dilworth this portion has passed through many hands and is now owned by Joseph Mathews and Charles White.

TRACT NO. 9—JAMES PELLAR.

In his history of Bucks county Gen. W. W. H. Davis says: "James Pellar was one of the earliest settlers of Solebury. Several hundred acres were surveyed to him, on which he built a dwelling house in 1689." He was described as being a man of good conversational powers. I do not find any deed in his name on record in Doylestown, and have come to the conclusion that he must have occupied

the land by lease. In Cutler's Survey, made about 1702, the Pellar land is located west of the Scarborough tract, and south of the Hartley tract, extending west to the Buckingham line. The earliest record that I can find of the family is the marriage of James Pellar and Sarah Pearson, who were married at Buckingham 9th month 21st, 1750. The names of their parents are recorded as being Isaac and Sarah Pellar and Enoch and Margaret Pearson. This record would seem to establish the fact that this James Pellar, who married Margaret Pearson, was a grandson of James Pellar, the first settler. As a confirmation of the assumption that James Pellar, the first, occupied the land by lease, I find the record of a deed, dated February 24th, 1762, wherein Thomas Penn and Richard Penn granted by their patent deed 144 acres of land to James Pellar in fee. This deed is referred to in the deed made by James Pellar to Isaac Betts, August 14th, 1805, and recorded in book 35, page 198. The records further show that on January

20th, 1688, James Pellar and Sarah, his wife, executed a mortgage to Thomas Paxson and Timothy Smith, trustees of Buckingham Monthly Meeting, upon the farm of said James Pellar, containing 144 acres, which was described as adjoining lands of John Bogart, Roger Hartley, Isaac Pellar and others. This description fixes the location of James Pellar's land as being on the east side of the tract next to the Scarborough line, while the farm of Isaac Pellar adjoined it on the west. In the deed made by Isaac Pellar to Isaac Pellar Betts, dated 7th month 14th, 1814, and recorded in book 43, page 362, reference is made to the same land, or portions of it, having been conveyed from Isaac Pellar, Sr., to Isaac Pellar, Jr., 12th month 21st, 1768. From this it appears that James and Isaac Pellar were sons of James Pellar the first, and that each of them had a son named after himself, and that the persons named in these transactions were the sons and grandsons respectively of James Pellar, the first settler. As a further confirmation of this theory and also that the original Pellar land did not have title to the Buckingham line, and did not contain more than 300 acres of land is the record of the deed in book 16, page 283, as follows: Whereas, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, under the hand of James Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, granted to Geysbert Bogart, Jr., the following described land, by deed, dated 4th month 3d, 1762, containing 205 acres and adjoining land of Isaac and James Pellar, Roger Hartley, James Streater and Thomas Canby. This shows that this 205 acres was on the west side of the tract and that it extended to the Buckingham line.

This 205 acres was afterwards owned by Mathias Hutchinson, who sold it to Thomas Ellicott, 3d month 15th, 1775. Thomas Ellicott sold it to Josiah Shaw (book 40, page 113) by deed, dated 4th month 1st, 1787. From Josiah Shaw it descended to his son, Mathias Y. Shaw, late of Solebury, and is now owned by Thomas Atkinson, John Mood and others. Returning now to the east, or Pellar side of this tract, we have the marriage of Isaac Betts, son of Thomas and Sarah Betts, and Tamer Pellar, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Pellar, which occurred at Buckingham meeting in the year 1788. They settled upon a portion of the Pellar land and the old house is still standing on the farm of Mrs. John R. Mathews, near the turnpike at Canada Hill. The children of Isaac and Tamer Pellar Betts were Thomas, Cyrus, Charles, James P., Sarah and Mathias. Isaac Betts purchased additional land of James Pellar, as is shown by the deed previously referred to, August 14th, 1805, containing 80 acres and 152 perches. This deed was made by James Pellar, gentleman, to Isaac Betts, yeoman. Isaac Pellar sold to his grandson, Isaac Pellar Betts, a tract of 42 acres of land, deed dated July 14th, 1814.

Some of this land afterward became the property of Cyrus Betts, who married first Hannah Simpson in 1824, by whom he had three children, John S., Elizabeth S., and Sarah. Cyrus Betts married second Elizabeth Hampton, by whom he had six children, Oliver, Martha, Ellen, Richard C., Thomas and Franklin. Richard C. Betts married Lizzie Scarborough, daughter of Isaac Scarborough, of Solebury. That portion of the Pellar tract which was owned by Cyrus Betts, descended to his son, John S. Betts, and is now owned by Elizabeth S., wife of Charles White, of Solebury.

The foundation of the old house built in 1689, and said to have been torn down in 1793 can still be seen on the upper end of this farm, also an open well for a long time, but now filled. There was an apple tree standing near by called the "James Pellar apple," of natural fruit and good quality. A tree grafted from the original stood near the house of the late John S. Betts. The apple is described as being large, with red streaks, coming a little later in the fall than the celebrated Townsend apple, also a native of Solebury. Among the families of Solebury claiming descent from James Pellar on the maternal side may be named the Betts', Wilkinson's, Reynolds', Moore's and others. The present owners of the Pellar tract may be Mrs. John R. Mathews 80 acres, Thorneas Keenan, (formerly Emlen Institute) 55 acres, Elias E. Paxson 18 acres, and the Ruckman estate 12 acres. The twelve acres now belonging to the Ruckman's was sold by Isaac Betts to John Ruckman March 15th, 1814, and was a part of the 80 acres, 152 perches sold by James Pellar to Isaac Betts in 1805.

The greater portion of the Ruckman farm is located upon the tract of Edward Hartley, as the deeds show conclusively. The Ruckmans trace their ancestry from John Ruckman, who removed from Massachusetts to Long Island in 1648 on account of religious persecution. From Long Island the family drifted into New Jersey, Monmouth county, where John Ruckman, who married Rebecca Horner in 1803, came to Solebury in 1805.

TRACT NO. 10—JOHN SCARBOROUGH—510 ACRES.

This tract of land lies west of the Great Spring tract, and extends to the Buckingham line. It is bounded on the north by the Pellar tract, and on the south by the Bye tract. The deed was made by William Penn to John Scarborough, October 22d, 1705. John Scarborough owned this tract about four years, when he sold it to Jacob Holcombe by deed dated 3d-mo. 26th, 1709. This sale was no doubt the result of the exchange made with said Holcombe for the 830 acre tract. The records of the various changes of ownership, through which portions of this tract of land have passed I have obtained from a brief of title, endorsed on an old deed now in the possession of Isaac Scarborough, who is now the owner and occupant of a farm of 100 acres on this tract.

October 22d, 1705. Patent to John Scarborough for 510 acres, recorded in Philadelphia book A, vol. 3, page 170.

March 26th, 1709. John Scarborough to Jacob Holcomb for 510 acres, recorded in book D, vol. 1, page 180.

December 3d, 1717. Jacob Holcomb to Thomas Canby for 444 acres of said land.

April 27th, 1731. Thomas Canby to Benjamin Canby, for 232 acres of said land.

February 18th, 1745. Benjamin Canby to Geysbert Bogart, for 232 acres of said land.

September 3d, 1761. G. Bogart to Jacob Bogart, for 232 acres of said land.

April 7th, 1773. Jacob Bogart to Yeomans Gillingham, for said land.

About 200 acres on the west side of this tract came into the possession of Mathias Hutchinson. After this the same property finally passed into the possession of William Stavely, and 100 acres of said land are now owned and occupied by his son, Dr. William R. Stavely, of Solebury. The other, or eastern portion of this tract, was owned by Benjamin Paxson, now by his grandson, Elias Ely Paxson, the Bye family and the descendants of the Scarborough family. It has been previously stated in tract No. 8 that the records of Buckingham meeting show the birth of two children of Robert and Elizabeth Scarborough before their removal to Virginia, viz: John Scarborough, born 11th-mo. 28th, 1734, and Elizabeth Scarborough, born 9th-mo. 18th, 1736.

It appears that John Scarobrough, son of Robert, returned from Virginia when he became of age, and that he married Margaret Kirk, at Wrightstown meeting house 5th-mo. 8th, 1760. The certificate of this marriage, which is in the possession of Isaac Scarborough, of Solebury, states that John was the son of Robert Scarborough. From this marriage many of the Scarboroughs of Bucks county have descended. Their children were: John, born 6th-mo. 5th, 1761. Robert, born 9th-mo. 3d, 1763. Rachel, born 8th-mo. 5th, 1765. Joseph, born 2d-mo. 15th, 1767. Isaac, born 8th-mo. 5th, 1769. Elizabeth, born 11th-mo. 30th, 1772. Charity, born 5th-mo. 11th, 1774.

On October 11th, 1779, John Scarborough, widower, of Wrightstown, again married, Johanna Cahoon, also of Wrightstown, widow, before Michael Slotter, minister of the Gospel at Germantown, Pa. This certificate of marriage is also in the possession of Isaac Scarborough, of Solebury.

On December 24th, 1794, before Justice of the Peace Isaac VanHorn, Isaac Scarborough, son of John and Margaret Scarborough, of Solebury township, married Amy Pearson, daughter of Crispin and Hannah Pearson, of Solebury. The children of this marriage were: Crispin, born 10th-mo. 31st, 1795. John, born 2d-mo. 13th, 1797. William, born 4th-mo. 23d, 1799. Cynthia, born 11th-mo. 17th, 1801. Isaac, born 7th-mo. 1st, 1804. Charles, born 10th-mo. 6th, 1806. Amy, born 10th-mo. 16th, 1808. Pearson, born 4th-mo. 7th, 1813, and Elijah Wilson born 10th-mo. 7th, 1817.

Henry W. Scarborough, Esq., of Philadelphia, a descendant of the family, has furnished me with some memoranda of the family.

Amy Pearson, wife of Isaac Scarborough, was born in 1769 and died in 1835. William Scarborough died in 1875. Charles Scarborough died January 26th, 1839. He served under Gen. Sam. Houston in the war between Texas and Mexico, and was killed in battle. He left a daughter named Dorothea Ann, who is believed to be living in Texas at the present time.

Pearson Scarborough died 2d-mo. 7th, 1874. Crispin Scarborough married Mary Shaw, and they were the parents of Mrs. Ruth S. Quinby, of Lumberville, Pa. John Scarborough married Hannah Reeder and they were the parents of Reeder Scarborough, of Wrightstown; Kirk Scarborough, late of Falls township; Elizabeth S. Adams, wife of George W. Adams; Cynthia S. Holcombe, of Newtown; Dr. John W. Scarborough, late of New Hope, and also of Alfred and Amy Ann Scarborough.

Cynthia Scarborough married Joseph Large, and among their children may be named, Amanda, wife of Levi Black; Hannah, widow of Edward Smith, and sons, Isaac, William and Joseph. Amy Scarborough married Watson Smith, and among their children are Margery and Dr. Harrison Smith.

William Scarborough was the father of Maria, who married J. Watson Case, and of Maggie Scarborough, who married a Connard. Isaac Scarborough, the second, married Mercy Pearson. They had four children, viz: Watson, who married Annie Stover; Isaac, who married Emma, daughter of Quinby Hampton; Lizzie, who married Richard C. Betts, and Ella, who married Dr. I. C. Thomas.

Isaac Scarborough, the third, is the present owner and occupant of the farm of 100 acres, running through the centre of the original tract.

In the history of the Scarborough family we have six generations of John Scarborough, as follows: 1st. John Scarborough, of London. 2d. John Scarborough, of Solebury, 1705 to 1727. 3d. John Scarborough, the minister at Buckingham meeting. 4th. John Scarborough, son of Robert, married Margaret Kirk in 1760. 5th. John Scarborough married Hannah Reeder. 6th. John Scarborough married Cornelia Hartley.

Benjamin Paxson and descendants occupying a farm on northeast corner of tract No. 10.

Benjamin Paxson, son of Thomas Paxson, Sr., married Deborah Taylor, daughter of Benjamin Taylor 6th-mo. 16th, 1762. They had eight children. Timothy, born 5th-mo. 29th, 1764 married Ruth Johnson. Hannah, born 2d-mo. 19th, 1766, married Jesse Betts, in 1787. Thomas, born 9th-mo. 2d, 1769, married Hannameel Canby, in 1814. Benjamin, born 4th-mo. 22d, 1776, married Sarah White, of Shrewsbury, N. J. Sarah, born 12th-mo. 25th, 1778, died young. Deborah, born 9th-mo. 3d, 1780, married M. Amos Bye, son of Enoch Bye. Rachel, born 7th-mo. 28th, 1783, unmarried and died in 1860. Charles, born 4th-mo. 16th, 1787, married Mercy Pickering, in 1812.

Benjamin Paxson married a second wife, Hannah Newbold, of New Jersey. Benjamin Paxson married a third wife, Mary Pickering, widow of Jonathan Pickering, of Solebury. No children by these wives.

Thomas Paxson, son of Benjamin Paxson, married Hannameel Canby, daughter of Thomas Canby, Jr., 4th-mo. 26th, 1814. They had six children. Deborah, born 4th-mo. 22d, 1816.

8th-mo. 25th, 1814. Elias Ely, born 10th-mo. 25th, 1817, married Margaret Wilson, in 1861. Oliver, born 3d-mo. 18th, 1820, married Ruthanna Ely, in 1861. Beulah, born 12th-mo. 2d, 1823, died 10th-mo. 9th, 1826. Ruthanna, born 10th-mo. 25th, 1826, died 4th-mo. 2d, 1827. Richard, born 3d-mo. 30th, 1828, married Eleanor Ely, in 1851. Richard R. Paxson died 9th-mo. 5th, 1898.

The children of Elias Ely Paxson, who owns and occupies the farm of his grandfather, were four in number, viz: Samuel, who died in his 28th year. Sarah, unmarried. Deborah, who died young. Hannameel, unmarried.

The above genealogy was taken from the family Bible of Benjamin Paxson, printed in 1769, (Oxford University edition), now in the possession of Elias E. Paxson, of Aquetong. The binding is of leather tanned with the hair on.

TRACT NO. 11—BASSILLIAN FOSTER.

Bassillian Foster, gent, of the Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, England, purchased of William Penn 1000 acres of land, which was surveyed to him 11th-mo. 12th, 1696. At least 500 acres of this land was located in Solebury, on both sides of the upper York road, and on the river at Centre Bridge.

Bassillian Foster died intestate, and his sister, Sarah Foster, the wife of John Hazelgrove became heir at law. After the death of John and Sarah Hazelgrove, their heirs united in a deed to Joseph Mitchell, dated 2d-mo. 5th, 1765, who came to Solebury from Treadryffin township, Chester county, Penna. The names, residences and occupations of these heirs, as set forth in this deed are, Thomas Knowles, of Ely, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, late Mary Barnes, spinstress; Elizabeth Barnes, of Ely, spinstress; John Barnes, yeoman, of Cambridge, and Susanna, his wife; James Turner, yeoman, of Ely, and Martha, his wife, late Martha Barnes, spinstress; William Bridgefoot, of Ely, single man, eldest son and heir at law of Annie Bridgefoot, late of Ely, deceased; said Mary, Elizabeth, John, Martha and Annie being grandchildren of John and Sarah Hazelgrove, of Sutton, Isle of Ely, England.

Joseph Mitchell sold a tract of this land on both sides of the road to John Coryell, of New Hope, by deed dated 6th-mo. 26th, 1768, and recorded in book 21, page 183, containing 465 acres, for £2700 sterling. The price paid was equal to \$31 per acre and was certainly a very high price at that time.

Joseph Mitchell established the ferry at Centre Bridge, which was known by his name before the present century. The next sale upon this property was by Samuel Dean, High Sheriff of Bucks county, February 19th, 1785,

book 2^o, page 213, who sold all the land, or most of it, on the north side of the upper York road, 213 acres, to Watson Fell, who came from Buckingham after his marriage and settled in Solebury. He had married Elizabeth Blackfan, eldest daughter of William and Esther Dawson Blackfan 4th-mo. 28th, 1784, and was ready to begin farming on his own account. From him the land descended to his two sons, John and Elias B. Fell. One of these farms, on the west side of the tract, is still owned by a descendant of J. Remington Fell, a grandson of Watson Fell, and son of George B.

Fell, who no doubt lost his life in consequence of the exposure of his perilous ride down the river on a portion of the roof of Centre bridge in the great freshet of 1841.

The other farm, formerly owned by Elias B. Fell, is now owned and occupied by Daniel Ely, who married a daughter of Wilson Pearson.

The land on the south side of the York road of this tract, over 200 acres, is still mostly covered with timber. It is the natural home of the chestnut tree, on account of the sandy, gravelly nature of the soil, and is now divided into many small lots of from one to ten acres each, and belongs to many different owners.

TRACT NO. 12—RICHARD BURGESS.

The title of this tract of land is found in book 2, page 123, wherein Henry Paulin, of England, conveyed to Richard Burgess by deed dated 1st-mo. 8th, 1696, 200 acres of land, lying on the river Delaware in Solebury, and adjoining land of Bassilian Foster, and land afterward conveyed to Henry Paxson. This deed recites the title to a deed made by William Penn to Henry Paulin 11th-mo. 28th, 1682, for 1000 acres of land, of which this tract was part. Richard Burgess was a brazier by trade. The land afterward came into possession of the Paxson family. The 100 acres in the river, known at that time as Turkey Point, or island, was not included in the deed from Paulin to Burgess, as it was a matter of dispute whether it was ceded by the Indians to Penn. The Paxsons afterward claimed it, and on an old map in the possession of the Paxson family, the Burgess tract was put down at 300 acres, including the island. This tract of land, no doubt, comprises two of the farms which Thomas Paxson left to his sons, Jacob and Isaiah Paxson. A small portion of this tract of land was sold by Richard Burgess to Edmund Cowgill by deed dated 11th-mo. 11th, 1697. This tract of land is in the form of a triangle, with the longest side bordering on the river. Several fine quarries of sandstone have been opened upon this tract. One of the most celebrated of these was on the farm of the late William Kitchin, and another, the old flagstone quarry of the Paxsons, afterward owned by John E. Kenderdine, of Lumberton.

The largest farm upon this tract of land was the one owned by William Kitchin. It contains 134 acres and is now owned by Henry Lear, Esq., of Doylestown. William Kitchin, who owned this farm until his death, was a son of William Kitchin, the third, who married Ann Paxson. William Kitchin, the fourth, married Eleanor Cary, of Quakertown, Pa. They had seven children, one daughter and six sons, viz: Ann, John, Thomas, William, Elias, Paxson and Samuel.

The second farm in size, a part of it on this tract, is the Comfort farm of 112 acres. It was formerly owned by John Comfort, a son of Ezra Comfort, of White Marsh, who married Ann Eastburn, daughter of Robert Eastburn, of Solebury, at Buckingham meeting 10th-mo. 17th, 1798. From John Comfort this farm descended to his son, Ezra Comfort, who owned it until 1860. It was owned in 1876 by Theodore Major. A small farm of 60 acres on the northern portion of this tract was formerly owned by Jacob Walton, who was an active member in his time of Friends' meeting in Solebury.

That the Paxson family early became the owners of this tract of land is evidenced by extracts from the following wills:

The will of James Paxson, of Marsh-gibbon, township of Solebury. This will was made 11th-mo. 25th, 1747, and was witnessed by Samuel Eastburn and Henry Paxson, Jr., the legacies being, to my son, William, a certain tract or parcel of land adjoining Henry Paxson, extending the whole length of my land which butts on the river Delaware, the breadth of thirty perches.

To my son, Thomas, all the rest and residue of my plantation when he shall arrive at the age of 21 years; Son Thomas to pay £30 to his son, Jonas, and £20 to his son, James, when they should arrive at 21 years of age.

To my wife, Margaret, all the rest and residue of my estate; said wife Margaret, was directed to pay out of her estate to daughter, Abigail, 20 shillings, to daughters, Hannah, Jane, Mary and Margaret each £5 when they arrive at 21 years of age or on their marriage day, which shall come first. The executors of this will were his wife, Margaret, and brother, Thomas Paxson.

The will of Abigail Paxson, widow, of Solebury. This will was made 6th-mo. 16th, 1742, and proven 4th-mo. 8th, 1749. The names of her children as obtained from this will were: Daughter, Esther Clayton, sons, James, Thomas and Reuben Paxson, and a daughter, Abigail Lamplugh. These wills are recorded in book No. 2 in the Register's office at Doylestown. These are the wills of James Paxson, son of William and Abigail Paxson, and of Abigail Pownall Paxson, who married William Paxson, in 1695. Their homes were in Solebury up to the years 1747 and 1749, the dates of their respective deaths.

I am informed by Elias Carver, of Doylestown, that Richard Burgess married Elizabeth Paxson, and that they had no children. This Elizabeth Paxson was a daughter of Henry Paxson, the elder, as the daughter Elizabeth, of Henry Paxson, the younger, married Thomas Hartley, of Baltimore, in 1725.

GENEALOGY OF THE PAXSON FAMILY OF THE BURGESS TRACT.

James Paxson and Jane, his wife, came from Marshgibbon, England, in 1682. They had four children: Sarah, born 8th-mo. 28th, 1671, married John Burling, in 1692. William, born 10th-mo. 25th, 1675, married Abigail Pownall, in 1695. Henry, born 7th-mo. 20th, 1683, married Ann Plumly, in 1706. James, born 4th-mo. 10th, 1687, died 7th-mo. 16th, 1687. Jane Paxson died 2d-mo. 7th, 1710. James Paxson died 2d-mo. 29th, 1722.

William Paxson, son of James and Jane Paxson, married Abigail Pownall in 1695. They had seven children viz: Mary, born 11th-mo. 2d, 1696; Abigail, born 6th-mo. 20th, 1700, married —— Lampugh. James, born 9th-mo. 5th, 1702, married first, Mary Horsman, in 1723, second, Margaret Hodge, in 1730. Thomas, born 9th-mo. 20th, 1712, married Jane Canby, in 1732. Reuben, married Alice Limcock. Esther, married —— Clayton. Amy.

William Paxson died intestate in 1719. Abigail Pownall Paxson was recommended minister in the Society of Friends, and died 4th-mo. 17th, 1749, aged 71 years.

James Paxson, son of William and Abigail Paxson, married first, Mary Horsham in 1723, and had two children by this marriage, William, born 12th-mo. 20th, 1725, and Abigail, born 6th-mo. 23d, 1727.

James Paxson married second, Margaret Hodge in 1730, and had by this marriage seven children: Thomas, born 12th-mo. 20th, 1731, married Mary Hambleton, in 1752. Hannah, born 10th-mo. 27th, 1732, married Stephen Hambleton, in 1752. Jonas, born 6th-mo. 25th, 1735, married first, Mary Kester, second, Mary Broadhurst, in 1785. James, born 2d-mo. 11th, 1738, married Sarah Letch, in 1762. Jane, born 6th-mo. 3d, 1739, married Joseph Pickering, in 1762. Mary, born 1st-mo. 22d, 1743, married Joseph Smith, in 1761. Margaret, born 8th-mo. 24th, 1745.

Thomas Paxson, Sr., son of William and Abigail Paxson, married Jane Canby, in 1732. They had eight children, as follows: Joseph, born 9th-mo. 10th, 1733, married Mary Heston, 6th-mo. 28th, 1758. Benjamin, born 8th-mo. 1st, 1739, married Deborah Taylor, 6th-mo. 16th, 1763. Oliver, born 7th-mo. 9th, 1741, married Ruth Watson, 1766. Rachel, born 3d-mo. 6th, 1744, married John Watson, 1764. Jacob, born 11th-mo. 6th, 1745, married Lydia Blakey, 6th-mo. 19th, 1769. Jon-

athan, born 11th-mo. 14th, 1748, married Rachel Biles, 1771. Isaiah, born 9th-mo. 20th, 1751, married Mary Knowles, 1775. Martha, died young.

Benjamin Paxson married second, Rachel Newbold 1797. Benjamin Paxson married third, Mary Pickering 1807. Oliver Paxson married second, Ruth Johnson, widow of Jonathan, 1776. Jacob Paxson married second, Mary Shaw, 1777.

TRACT NO. 13—SAMUEL EASTBURN.

This tract of land was purchased by Samuel Eastburn, blacksmith, of Benjamin Canby, miller, and Sarah, his wife, by deed dated 11th-mo. 7th, 1734, recorded in book 57, page 290.

Benjamin Canby purchased this land of Thomas Chalkley, who was attorney of John Smith, son of Daniel Smith, of Marlborough, England, and John Dawson and Katharine, his wife, by deed dated 3d-mo. 17th, 1731. From his it appears that this 250 acres was made up from purchases off the ends of two original tracts, Nos. 2 and No. 4. The deed from Benjamin Canby to Samuel Eastburn is now in the possession of James H. Ely, of Solebury, the owner of the homestead portion of the Eastburn property. The deed was acknowledged before John Wells, one of the justices of the county, and the property adjoined lands of Henry Paxson on the north, James Hambleton on the west, John Dawson on the south, George Pownall and the Foster tract on the east.

Samuel Eastburn was a son of Robert and Sarah Eastburn, who came from England to Philadelphia. They brought with them a certificate from Brigham Monthly Meeting of Friends, Yorkshire, England, dated 12th-mo. 6th, 1713, which included their minor children, and was accepted by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. The names of these children were not stated in the certificate, but they have been obtained from the will of Robert Eastburn, which was made 11th-mo. 21st, 1752, and probated 10th-mo. 13th, 1753.

Their children were: John, to whom was bequeathed £10; Esther, £100; Samuel, £100. Robert, Jr., £60; Sarah, £60; Elizabeth, £100.

Of these children, John, Esther, Samuel, Robert, Jr., and Sarah were born in England before 1713, and Elizabeth was born in Philadelphia after 1713. Esther Eastburn married Jonathan Livezey, of Horsham, in 1717. Samuel Eastburn married Elizabeth Gillingham in 1728, at Oxford Meeting House, under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. Robert Eastburn, Jr., married Agnes Jones in 1733. He was born in 1710 and died in 1778. Sarah Eastburn married Hugh Thomas. Elizabeth Eastburn married David Clark in 1737 and died in 1759.

The preamble of the marriage certificate of Samuel Eastburn reads as follows: Whereas, Samuel Eastburn, of Frankford, county of Philadelphia, province of Pennsylvania, blacksmith, son of Robert Eastburn, of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Gillingham, daughter of Mary Gillingham, late of Oxford, etc., were married 14th of 3d-mo. 1728, in the meeting house at Oxford, a branch of Abington meeting. This marriage certificate was signed by Samuel Eastburn (groom), Elizabeth Eastburn (bride), Robert Eastburn, Sarah Eastburn (parents), Es-

ther Livezey (sister), John Eastburn, (brother), Sarah Eastburn (sister), Robert Eastburn, Jr., (brother), Elizabeth Eastburn (sister). Benjamin Eastburn (who was an uncle, and at one time surveyor general of Pennsylvania) and the following persons: Anne Paull, Mary Wilson, Sarah Spicer, James Gillingham, John Gillingham, Anna Eastburn, Grace Eastburn, Joseph Eastburn, Henry Paull, James Wilson, William Wright, Thomas Chalkey, Richard Buzby, John Knowles, John Shallcross, Evan David, Martha Chalkley, Ann Knowles, Hannah Shallcross, Sarah Shallcross, Mary Kenderdine, Elizabeth Eastburn. This certificate of marriage is now in the possession of Hugh B. Eastburn, of Solebury..

Soon after his marriage, probably in 1731, Samuel Eastburn located on this tract of land in Solebury, the present site of Centre Hill, and started his trade as a blacksmith. He leased the land for five years, but purchased in 1734 as before stated.

The children of Samuel and Elizabeth Eastburn were six in number: Benjamin, born 2d-mo. 11th, 1729, died 11th-mo. 21st, 1735. Joseph, born 12th-mo. 18th, 1730, married Mary Wilson 1st-mo. 17th, 1753. Ann, born 7th-mo. 12th, 1732, married _____ Fell. Mary, born 2d-mo. 16th, 1734, married William Edwards. Sarah, born 4th-mo. 14th, 1736, married Benjamin Smith in 1756. Robert, born 6th-mo. 23d, 1739, married Elizabeth Duer 11th-mo. 22d, 1763.

The will of Samuel Eastburn was made 11th-mo. 20th, 1780, and probated 12th-mo. 26th, 1785, by which the following bequests were made: To his wife, Elizabeth, household goods not exceeding £100 and £4 yearly. To his daughter, Sarah Smith, £100. To his granddaughter, Rachel Fell, £20. To his daughter, Mary, wife of William Edwards, £20. To his son, Robert, one-half the homestead farm, or 125 acres. To his son, Joseph, one-half the homestead farm, or 125 acres. Joseph dying before his father this portion was bequeathed to grandsons, Samuel and John. To his son, Robert, and grandson, Samuel, the farm in Bedminster, near the Tohickon of 210 acres. To his son, Robert, and grandson, John, the farm in Plumstead of 100 acres. He further directed that grandson, Samuel, pay to his brother, Thomas, £50. That his son, Robert, pay the children of Sarah Smith £6 each. To his granddaughters, Rebecca and Mary Eastburn £20 each. His grandson, James Eastburn, is not named in the will. The use of the plantation on which his son, Joseph, lived was bequeathed to Mary Eastburn, widow, until her youngest sons, Amos and David, should arrive to the age of 14 years, or suitable age to go to trades."

The executors of this will were his son, Robert Eastburn and grandsons, Samuel and John Eastburn. The witnesses were Aaron Phillips, Abraham Paxson and Thomas Brown, Joseph Eastburn, the second child of

Samuel Eastburn married Mary Wilson, at Buckingham, 1st-mo. 17th, 1753. Their children were: Joseph, born 7th-mo. 16th, 1754, married Rebecca Kitchen 9th-mo. 10th, 1777. Benjamin, born 6th-mo. 4th, 1756, married Kesiah Ross 6th-mo. 13th, 1778. Samuel, born 6th-mo. 20th, 1758, married Hannah Kirkbride 5th-mo. 15th, 1788. John, born 6th-mo. 28th, 1760, married Elizabeth Wiggins 5th-mo. 10th, 1786, and Hannan Hillborn 5th-mo. 7th, 1808. Thomas, born 5th-mo. 14th, 1764, married Mercy Bailey 5th-mo. 14th, 1795. Mary, born 6th-mo. 22d, 1766, married Joseph Phipps, of Plymouth. James, born 6th-mo. 27th, 1768, married Merah Ely 4th-mo. 13th, 1791. Amos, born 12th-mo. 25th, 1770, married Mary Stackhouse 1795. David, born 4th-mo. 27th, 1773, married Elizabeth Jeanes. Elizabeth, born 4th-mo. 22d, 1776, died 2d-mo. 9th, 1777.

Joseph Eastburn died 10th-mo. 28th, 1780. His will was made 9th-mo. 21st, 1780, and probated 3d-mo. 21st, 1781. He bequeathed to his beloved wife, Mary Eastburn, my best bed and furniture thereunto belonging, the case of drawers, black walnut table, blue chest, tea table, looking glass, warming pan, all the pewter, delf and glassware, the tea kettle and all tea tacking, also a cow and one of the horses, kind which she shall choose, and a side saddle, also a knife box, a brass kettle, an iron pot and £50 in money to be paid to her in one year after my decease, which bequests to be in lieu of dower or thirds that she might otherwise claim out of my estate. To my son, Joseph Eastburn, all my lands I bought of Richard Pike and Evelyn-

dus Scarborough in 1763 and 1769. To my son, Benjamin Eastburn, all my land which I bought of Samuel Wilson in 1770. To my son, Samuel Eastburn, all my land in Bedminster. To my son, John Eastburn, £100, to be paid him by my son, Joseph, when he arrives at 21 years of age. To my son, Thomas Eastburn, £100, to be paid by my son, Benjamin, when he arrives at 21 years of age. To my son, James Eastburn, £100, to be paid by my son, Samuel, when he arrives at 21 years of age. To my son, Amos Eastburn, £100, to be paid by my son, Samuel, when he arrives at 21 years of age. To my son, David Eastburn, £100, to be paid to him by my son, Joseph, when he shall arrive at 21 years of age. To my daughters, Rebecca and Mary, £50 each, to be paid out of my personal estate when they arrive at the age of 18 years.

His will makes further provision that his son, Joseph, is to provide a house or room sufficient for my wife to live in, and keep her a horse and cow, in good condition summer and winter, and find her fire wood and also meat and drink suitable to her condition at all times, all which he shall provide for her so long as she remains my widow and no longer.

I also will that my son, Benjamin, pay unto his mother £6 yearly so long as she remains my widow and no longer.

Oliver Paxson and Joseph Eastburn were made executors. The witnesses to the will were Aaron Phillips, Joseph Paxson and Abraham Paxson.

Robert Eastburn, youngest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Eastburn, married Elizabeth Duer at Falls meeting 11th-mo. 22d, 1763. He had five children by this marriage: Sarah, born 1st-mo. 12th, 1766, married Thomas Phillips 5th-mo. 7th, 1786. Moses, born 4th-mo. 1st, 1768, married Rachel Knowles 10th-mo. 21st, 1790. Elizabeth, born 9th-mo. 6th, 1770, died 12th-mo. 6th, 1775. Aaron, born 1st-mo. 10th, 1773, married Mercy Bye in 1796. Ann, born 12th-mo. 27th, 1775, married John Comfort in 1798.

Robert Eastburn married the second time Rachel Paxson, widow, 9th-mo. 16th, 1784, at Buckingham. Their children were: Samuel, married Mary Carver in 1824. Letitia, married William Metlar.

The children of Joseph Eastburn, Jr., who married Rebecca Kitchin, in 1777, were: Elizabeth, born 9th-mo. 13th, 1778, married Merrick Reeder, Jr., in 1802. Letitia, born 7th-mo. 31st, 1780, unmarried and died 12th-mo. 1st, 1833. Sarah, born 13th-mo. 11th, 1782, unmarried and died 9th-mo. 26th, 1862. Charles, born 4th-mo. 12th, 1785, died 5th-mo. 13th, 1785. Mercy, born 7th-mo. 13th, 1787, died 4th-mo. 10th, 1791. Hannah, born 9th-mo. 19th, 1791, unmarried and died 2d-mo., 1815. Mary, born 11th-mo. 2d, 1795, unmarried and died 5th-mo., 1828.

Joseph Eastburn, Jr., died 5th-mo., 1813—buried at Solebury.

The children of Benjamin Eastburn, who married Kesiah Ross, in 1778, were seven: Mary, born 7th-mo. 19th, 1783. Ann, born 9th-mo. 24th, 1784. Rachel, born 1st-mo. 31st, 1787. Martha, born 3d-mo. 8th, 1789, died 12th-mo. 15th, 1793. Sarah, born 2d-mo. 17th, 1792. Elizabeth. Hannah.

Benjamin and Kesiah Eastburn removed their certificate with their six minor children to Nottingham Monthly Meeting, Maryland, in 3d-mo., 1798. They sold the farm which contained 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Aaron Quinby, by deed dated 4th-mo. 1st, 1797.

Samuel Eastburn was an active member of Buckingham meeting for many years. He served in the capacity of clerk, overseer and was recommended in the ministry. He was made overseer in 1743, served as clerk of the meeting from the death of Thomas Canby, in 1742, until he was succeeded by Paul Preston in 1755. He began traveling in the ministry in 1770, visiting Friends in Maryland, New Jersey and other places. At Buckingham Monthly Meeting held 9th-mo. 5th, 1785, the following minute was prepared: "The services of our beloved Friend, Samuel Eastburn, deceased, claiming the attention of the meeting at this time a place in the minds of Friends with desires that some memoirs of his life may be transmitted to posterity, therefore Thomas Watson,

Aaron Phillips, Oliver Paxson, Timothy Smith were appointed to review his writings and produce such parts of them as they may judge expedient, together with a memorial concerning him to a future meeting. The records of the meeting do not show that this service was ever performed, and his body lies in an unmarked grave in the old part of Buckingham graveyard for more than one hundred years.

Samuel Eastburn was a friend of education. He donated half an acre of his farm at Centre Hill for the erection of a school house. The deed was made to John Scarborough, Joshua Ely, Isaac Pickering, Thomas Paxson, Jr., Jonathan Cutting and Samuel Armitage, trustees. The deed was made 10th-mo. 30th, 1750, and was for 81 perches of land for a school house lot. This was probably the first school house in Solebury. It was under the care of Buckingham meeting. The minutes of this meeting of 1st-mo. 3d, 1785, show the location of the meeting's schools to be three miles apart as nearly as practicable as follows:

1. On land granted by Samuel Eastburn on the Upper York road.
2. On land granted by Thomas Goode on road from Newtown to Coryell's Ferry, near the line of Crispin and William Blackfan's land.
3. At the intersection of lower York road and Street road near the end of Thomas Cary's lane.
4. On Durham road near Thomas Gilbert's.
5. On Plumstead meeting house land.

"Which distribution of the schools was considered satisfactory as the river, mountain and other things permit."

This report was signed by a large committee. About this time Friends in Sciebury applied for a school near William Kitchin's.

At the meeting held 2d-mo., 1786, Joseph Eastburn, Thomas Phillips and Aaron Paxson were appointed trustees to hold the title for land for a school house on Hugh Ely's land. It is believed that this school house was built near Joseph Eastburn's and William Kitchen's lands, and which was subsequently known as the "Reeder school house."

CERTIFICATES AND REMOVALS.

4th-mo. 3d, 1786. John Eastburn asked for a certificate to Wrightstown, in order to proceed in marriage with Elizabeth Wiggins.

6th-mo. 4th, 1787. Thomas Eastburn removed his certificate to Middletown monthly meeting.

6th-mo. 2d, 1788, Mary Eastburn requests certificates for her minor sons, Amos, who lives with Jesse Betts, and David, who lives with Thomas Eastburn, to Middletown monthly meeting.

8th-mo., 1795, Amos Eastburn asked for a certificate to Middletown meeting to proceed in marriage with Mary Stackhouse.

Thus gradually the Eastburns began drifting away from Solebury, until now but one of the name owns a home within its borders.

The present owners of the principal part of this tract of land are James H. Fly, Jacob Keoker and Monroe Mood.

TRACTS NOS. 14 and 15—HENRY PAXSON.

The Paxsons were among the earliest settlers of Solebury. Of this family history tells us that there were three brothers, James, Henry and William Paxson, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682, in the ship "Samuel" of London. The first of the name to settle in Solebury was Henry, a son of James, who was born in 1683, and who married Ann Plumley at Falls meeting in 1706. The land occupied by Henry Paxson was deeded by William Penn in England 4th-mo. 22d, 1682, for 500 acres to Thomas Croasdale, of the county of York, England. At least 250 acres of this land was surveyed and laid out for William Croasdale, a son of Thomas Croasdale. I found the original warrant for this land filed at Harrisburg, dated 6th-mo. 11th, 1702.

William Croasdale sold this 250 acres of land to Henry Paxson, by deed dated 9th-mo. 15th, 1704, recorded in book 3, page 170. At that early date this tract was meted and bounded as follows: Northwest 115 perches, by land of Stephen Beaks, afterward S. Armitage. Northeast 349 perches, by land then vacant, afterward Jesse Langhorne. Southeast 120 perches, by land of Richard Burgess. Southwest 337 perches, by land afterward conveyed to Samuel Eastburn.

Henry Paxson settled upon this tract of land in 1704. He subsequently bought another tract of 250 acres, adjoining on the north, of Jeremiah Langhorne, by deed dated 4th-mo. 6th, 1706, recorded in book 3, page 343. The description of this tract is as follows: Beginning at a chestnut tree by the river Delaware, thence southeast by Richard Burgess' land 129 perches, thence southwest 23 perches by land of William Croasdale, now Paxson's land, thence northwest 180 perches by land of Francis White (afterward conveyed to Samuel Armitage), thence northeast 146 perches by vacant land (afterward conveyed to John Rose), to a pine tree standing by the river Delaware, thence down the river to the place of beginning, containing 250 acres of land.

Henry Paxson married Ann Plumley in 1706. The children of Henry and Ann Paxson were twelve in number: William, born January 31st, 1707, died in 1731. Elizabeth, born June 15th, 1709, married Thomas Hartley in 1725. Mary, born April 24th, 1711, married Henry Roberts in 1729. Sarah, born January 25th, 1712, married Joseph Duer in 1730. Jane, born January 14th, 1714, married Jonas Preston in 1732. Margery, born September 24th, 1716, married Matthew Beans in 1734. Anne, born January 8th, 1718, married Thomas Paxson. Rebecca, born November 5th, 1720, married Timothy Beans in 1739. Henry, born February 28th, 1722, married Mary Kinn in 1739, and Elizabeth Lapton in 1745. James, born August 8th, 1724, died in 1743. Thomas, Jr., born June 17th, 1726, married Sarah Harvey in 1748. Martha, born February 4th, 1728.

Ann Plumley Paxson, the wife of Henry Paxson, was born in 1688 and died in 1728, aged 40 years. Henry Paxson was born in 1683 and died 9th-mo. 5th, 1756, aged 73 years. Henry Paxson also bought other land in Solebury, notably 200 acres of John Scarborough in 1711. Henry Paxson was a prominent man in public affairs, being a member of the Provincial Assembly in the years 1705 to 1707.

Thomas Paxson, Jr., the eleventh child of Henry and Ann Paxson, purchased in the years 1762 and 1763, 200 acres on the west end of the Pike tract. He married Sarah Harvey, at Falls meeting 3d-mo. 17th, 1748. Their children were: Abraham Paxson, born June 19th, 1749, married Elizabeth Brown, in 1775. Aaron Paxson, born August 4th, 1751, married Letitia Knowles in 1775. Moses Paxson, born August 23d, 1754, married Mary Pownall in 1780, and Sarah Paxson his second wife. Ann Paxson, born July 3d, 1757, married William Kitchin. Thomas Paxson, Jr., died January 13th, 1767, aged 40 years. Sarah, his wife, died June 16th, 1762, aged 31 years. Thomas Paxson, Jr., married a second time Hannah Blackfan, daughter of William Blackfan in 1764; no children.

Of the children of Thomas Paxson, Jr., Abraham, the eldest, married Elizabeth Brown, of Plumstead, at Buckingham meeting 11th-mo. 23d, 1775, and remained upon a portion of the homestead of Henry Paxson. Aaron, the second son, married Letitia Knowles at Buckingham meeting in 1775, and settled upon one of the farms purchased on the Pike tract. Moses Paxson, the third son, settled on a portion of the tract purchased of Jere Langhorne in 1706. Ann Paxson, the daughter, married William Kitchin, and settled upon land formerly of the Burgess tract.

The children of Aaron and Letitia Paxson were Phineas, born March 26th, 1776, died young. Letitia, born September 28th, 1778, married John Blakely. Ezra, born July 1st, 1780, unmarried. Eliada, born March 2d, 1782, married Mary Cooper in 1804. Aaron, Jr., born May 13th, 1785, married Elizabeth Phillips in 1807. John K., born December 12th, 1794, married Aehsah Dennis, of New Jersey, in 1828.

It was Aaron Paxson, Sr., who owned and sold the land now occupied by Solebury Friends meeting. The children of Eliada Paxson, who married Mary Cooper in 1804, were two in number: Amos C., born 9th-mo. 17th, 1805, married Rachel Ely, daughter of Mark Ely. Josiah, born 2d-mo. 17th, 1807, died 11th-mo. 7th, 1826. He had gone gunning and was found in the woods.

Mary Cooper, the wife of Eliada Paxson, is said to have been the first female school teacher in Bucks county.

The children of Amos C., and Rachel E. Paxson were nine in number, viz: Hannah and Letitia, twins, Moses, Beulah, Sarah, Ann and Mary Ellen, twins, Lewis C., Martha and Caroline.

Aaron Paxson, Jr., married Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Eastburn Phillips, at Buckingham meeting in 1807. Their children were six in number: Thomas Paxson, born 1808, unmarried and died

Paxson, born 1812, married in 1836. Letitia Paxson, 1814, married Simeon P. in 1838. Aaron P. Paxson, 1816, married Sarah Ann Pickles, 1843. Mary Paxson, born 1818, died. Ezra Paxson, born 1820, died Jane W. Eastburn in 1849. Ezra and Simeon P. Hampton died in Kansas in 1855.

John K. Paxson, youngest child of Aaron Paxson, Sr., married Achsah Dennis, of New Jersey, in 1828. Their children were three in number: William Wallace Paxson, born 5th-mo. 11th, 1829, married Mary Brittain, of New Jersey, in 1855. John Lambert Paxson, born 3d-mo. 29th, 1833, married Jennie Mann in 1872. Eugene Paxson, born 2d-mo. 8th, 1839, died 10th-mo. 22d, 1844, aged 5 years.

William Wallace Paxson, oldest son of John K. Paxson, is the only one of

the name now living upon the purchase of Thomas Paxson, Jr., of the Pike land in 1763.

John Lambert Paxson is now living in Mobile, Alabama.

The will of Henry Paxson was made 3d-mo. 20th, 1752, the witnesses being Joseph Eastburn and Samuel Armistage. It was proven 9th-mo. 18th, 1756. The legacies were: To daughters, Elizabeth Hartley, Mary Roberts, Sarah Duer, Jane Paxson, Margery Beans, Ann Paxson, Rebecca Beans, Martha Paxson; to son, Henry, £15, and half his wearing apparel; son Thomas, all the residue of his estate, who was made sole executor. Recorded in Register's office at Doylestown, book No. 2. The sons, William and James were not mentioned in this will and were probably deceased.

The children of Abraham and Elizabeth Brown Paxson, who were married in 1775, were eight: Elias, born 9th-mo. 22d, 1776, married Catharine Rice in 1798. Sarah, born 7th-mo. 1st, 1779, married Robert Livezey in 1804. Elizabeth, born 8th-mo. 10th, 1783, married Ebenezer Doan in 1801. Martha, born 12th-mo. 23d, 1785, died 8th-mo. 6th, 1793. Hannah, born 2d-mo. 12th, 1788, married Henry Carver in 1814. Abraham, born 5th-mo. 2d, 1790, died 7th-mo. 7th, 1791. Mary, born 10th-mo. 4th, 1792, died young. Martha, born 3d-mo. 7th, 1794, died aged 17 years.

Elias Paxson, who married Catharine Rice in 1798, had three children: Elizabeth, born 11th-mo. 11th, 1799, married Thomas Hartley in 1818. Abraham, Jr., born 7th-mo. 17th, 1802, married Evelina Walton in 1825. Howard, born 9th-mo. 30th, 1808, married Mary Small in 1835.

Abraham Paxson, Jr., who married Evelina Walton in 1825 had ten children: Martha, born 6th-mo. 18th, 1826, married Elias P. Hartley. Elizabeth, born 9th-mo. 10th, 1828, died in her 5th year. Marietta, born 12th-mo. 29th, 1830, died in her 7th year. Elias, born 4th-mo. 8th, 1833, married Mary Jane Good. Eliza, born 10th-mo. 4th, 1835, unmarried. Elvira, born 3d-mo. 25th, 1838, unmarried. Walter, born 11th-mo. 23d, 1840, married Susannah G. Enoch. Thaddeus, born 1st-mo. 8th, 1843, unmarried and died a soldier in the war of 1862. J. Warren, born 6th-mo. 25th, 1845, married Caroline R. Beans. Harvey S., born 3d-mo. 21st, 1848, married Lizzie Murfit.

The children of Howard Paxson, who married Mary Small in 1835, were nine in number, viz: Charles, Emeline, Watson F., Joseph, Eugene, Wilson S., Elliott, Catharine and Oscar.

Moses Paxson, son of Thomas Paxson, Jr., married Mary Pownall, daughter of Simeon Pownall in 1780. They had seven children. Charles, born 8th-mo. 28th, 1781, married Ann Smith in 1803. Charles Paxson removed to New Orleans. Ann, born 9th-mo. 4th, 1783, married David Heston in 1808. Hannah, born 11th-mo. 11th, 1785, married David Livezey in 1809. Robert, born 4th-mo. 27th, 1788, unmarried. Thomas, born 12th-mo. 30th, 1790, unmarried. Mary, born 4th-mo. 21st, 1794, married Joseph Dilworth in 1820. Moses, born 9th-mo. 18th, 1801, unmarried.

Moses Paxson married a second time, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Paxson, in 1820. No children. Moses Paxson resided upon a portion of the tract No. 15 his father purchased of Jeremiah Langhorne.

Ann Paxson, daughter of Thomas Paxson, Jr., married William Kitchin, and had two children. Sarah, born 1st-mo. 19th, 1777, married Joseph Duer in 1800. William, born 7th-mo.

26th, 1792, married Eleanor Carey in 1812.

William and Eleanor Kitchin resided on a portion of the Burgess tract, and raised a large family of children, viz: Ann, John, Thomas, William, Jr., Elias, Paxson and Samuel.

The owners of tract No. 14 in 1876 were J. Warren and Harvey S. Paxson and Wilson Jewell. Of tract No. 15 J. and G. Dudbridge, Howard Paxson, Watson Kenderdine and others.

Henry Paxson, Jr., son of Henry and Ann Plumley Paxson, married first Mary Kinn in 1739. His second wife was Elizabeth Lupton, whom he married in 1745. He had twelve children. Henry Paxson, Jr., settled upon the 200 acres which his father bought of John Scarborough in 1711. By his will he divided the 200 acres between his sons, Isaac and Mahlon Paxson. 120 acres to the former, and 80 acres south of the road to the latter, adjoining the Loganian land.

Mahlon Paxson, son of Henry Paxson, Jr., and Elizabeth, his wife, married Jane Parry, daughter of Phillip Parry in 1773. They had four children, viz: Alice, unmarried. Asher, born 3d-mo. 4th, 1776, married Martha Harding. Phineas and Jane.

Asher Paxson, son of Mahlon Paxson, who married Martha Harding in 1793, had six children. John H., born 5th-mo. 7th, 1807, unmarried. Sarah, born 8th-mo. 23d, 1808, unmarried. Howard H., born 9th-mo. 20th, 1810, married first Elizabeth Ely 3d-mo. 24th, 1842, second Mary Ely. Alice, born 1st-mo. 28th, 1812, married Paxson Wildman. Hugh, born 3d-mo. 31st, 1813, unmarried. Grace, born 7th-mo. 1st, 1814, unmarried.

Howard H. Paxson, son of Asher and Martha Paxson, who married Elizabeth Ely, daughter of John H. Ely, in 1842, had three children. Alfred, born 6th-mo. 30th, 1843, married Mary Ely.

na Todd White in 1896. Rose Ellen and Martha Elizabeth, twins, born 2d-mo. 3d, 1847. Rose Ellen died in infancy, Mary Elizabeth, unmarried, died 3d-mo. 31st, 1895.

Alfred Paxson is the present owner and occupant of the 80 acres willed to Mahlon Paxson, a part of the John Scarborough tract No. 8.

Mary Paxson, who married Joseph Dilworth in 1820, owned and resided upon the 120 acres of the land purchased by Henry Paxson. They had nine children. Martha, born 1821, married Stedman Cowdrick. Thomas, born 1823, married Urania Johnson. John and Charles, born 1825, unmarried. Joseph B., born 1828, unmarried.annah, born 1830, married Dr. A. K. choll. Annie, born 1832, married Dr. braham. Livezey 1850. William, born 1835, married Marion Greenough 1856. Sarah, born 1838, married Edward A. rice 1860.

The Paxson and Dilworth farm of 120 acres is now owned by Charles White and Joseph Mathews.

NO. 16.—SAMUEL ARMITAGE.

This tract of land is a part of 250 acres which was surveyed and laid out for Francis White, by warrant, dated 5-18-1703, by patent from William Penn to George White, dec'd, the original purchaser, and by him devised to his son, Francis White, by his last will and testament. Beginning at a post in William Croasdale's line, thence

1 S. W. 222 perches by William Croasdale and Stephen Beakes;

2 N. W. 180 perches by Samuel Beakes' land;

3 N. E. 222 perches by vacant land;

4 S. E. 180 perches by Jeremiah Langhorne to beginning, containing 250 acres.

Francis White conveyed this land to James Carter, 8-29-1704, book 3, page 228.

James Carter, of Northampton township (blacksmith), conveyed the same to George Brown, of Falls township, 2-24-1708, book 4, page 122.

George Brown by lease and release to Henry Paxson, 1-19-1724.

Whether Henry Paxson sold to Samuel Armitage, or whether it passed through other intervening hands, I have not been able to ascertain, but Samuel Armitage became the owner of 200 acres of this tract about the year 1748.

Samuel Armitage came from England in 1739. He brought a certificate from Friends in Yorkshire, England, to Buckingham Monthly Meeting. He married Elizabeth Hambleton, daughter of James Hambleton, in 1748, and had two children by this marriage.

James, born 1-27-1749, married Martha Dennis, in 1775.

John, born 2-23-1751, unmarried.

Elizabeth, his wife, died 2-29-1752, and Samuel Armitage married the second time, Mary _____ by whom he had five children, viz:

Jane, born 10-23-1754, married Adams.

Sarah, born 6-19-1756, married John Merrick in 1777.

who married Elizabeth Gillingham, in 1813, were two in number. William, born 9th-mo. 23d, 1814, unmarried. Joseph D., born 3d-mo. 13th, 1816, married Emeline Small, in 1837.

The children of Joseph D. and Emeline Armitage were five in number, viz: Ann Elizabeth, born 6th-mo. 7th, 1840, married William Kitchin, the 5th, in 1861. Gulielma G., born 7th-mo. 14th, 1842, married J. Remington Fell, in 1864. William G., born 7th-mo. 4th, 1844, married Mary Fenton; Thomas G., born 7th-mo. 4th, 1844, unmarried. Ruth Ella, born 3d-mo. 21st, 1854, unmarried.

Joseph D. Armitage died 2d-mo. 7th, 1891. Emeline Armitage died 5th-mo. 21st, 1899.

The only living descendants of Samuel Armitage, bearing the name of Armitage, now living in the township, are Ruth Ella, daughter of Joseph D. Armitage, residing in Lumberville, and Amos, son of Samuel Armitage, residing in Solebury on the farm of his father.

The present owners of this tract are Maria Fries, the mill property of 50 acres; Samuel Preston, the John Armitage farm; and Robert Haddock, the Joseph D. Armitage property.

Mary, born 5-22-1758, married Philip Parry in 1778.

Samuel, Jr., born 8-16-1760, unmarried.

Amos, born 7-21-1764, married Martha Doan in 1785. Removed to Canada.

Samuel Armitage purchased and owned a tract of 200 acres of land, lying between the Townsend and Hambleton tracts. With the assistance of Stephen Townsend he built the first mill on the Cuttalossa. He and his brother-in-law, Stephen Hambleton, were the executors of the will of James Hambleton, and they sold a portion of the real estate to William Hambleton in 1758. Samuel Armitage was made one of the trustees by Samuel Eastburn, for ground donated for the school house at Centre Hill in 1756. Samuel Armitage was originally a weaver by trade, but he subsequently became a miller and also followed farming.

WILL OF SAMUEL ARMITAGE.

The will of Samuel Armitage was dated 11-27-1798, in which he made the following bequests:

Item 1.—To my son, John, the house I now live in, the mill and 50 acres of land adjoining Stephen Hambleton, John Balderston, the Great road and my other lands.

Item 2.—To my son, James, 150 acres of land, being the residue of my real estate.

Item 3.—To my daughter, Jane Adam, 10 shillings.

Item 4.—To my daughter, Sarah Kinsey, 10 shillings.

Item 5.—To my daughter, Mary Parry, 15 shillings.

Item 6.—To my son, Samuel, £5.

Item 7.—To my son, Amos, £5.

And the remainder of his estate to sons, John and James, who were left executors. The witnesses to the will were Moses Paxson, Joshua Ely, Jr., and Joseph Townsend. The release

deeds of each brother, John and James, to the other were dated 9th-mo. 1st, 1801, and are on record.

Samuel Armitage, Sr., dies 1st-mo. 29th, 1801. James Armitage, son of Samuel, married Martha Dennis, daughter of Henry Dennis, of Solebury, 10th-mo. 11th, 1775. Their children were nine in number: Elizabeth, born 8th-mo. 2d, 1776, unmarried. Hannah, born 5th-mo. 2d, 1778, married Jacob Walton in 1801. John, born 3d-mo. 12th, 1780, married Alice Walton, in 1803. Martha, born 11th-mo. 19th, 1782, unmarried. Henry, born 1st-mo. 13th, 1785, married Sarah Walton, in 1811. Samuel, 3d, born 10th-mo. 16th, 1786, married Elizabeth Gillingham, in 1813. Letitia, born 4th-mo. 22d, 1788, married Samuel Hartley in 1810. Charles, born 2d-mo. 14th, 1794, married Jane Beans in 1822. Amos, born 1st-mo. 7th, 1796, married Rebecca Hoffman in 1812.

The children of John Armitage, who married Alice Walton, in 1803, were eight in number, viz: Lydia, born 10th-mo. 1st, 1804, unmarried, and died in 1860. Hannah, born 2d-mo. 25th, 1806, unmarried. James, born 2d-mo. 1st, 1810, married Mary Quincy, in 1836. Julia, born 11th-mo. 11th, 1812, married Amos Ellis. Martha, born 5th-mo. 21st, 1814, unmarried. Charles, born 6th-mo. 6th, 1816, unmarried. Harriet, born 4th-mo. 27th, 1820, unmarried. Maria, born 10th-mo. 2d, 1821, married Tobias Helwig.

The children of Henry Armitage, who married Sarah Walton, in 1811, were eight in number, viz: Jacob, born 7th-mo. 9th, 1814, married Hannah Walton, in 1839. Elizabeth, born 10th-mo. 9th, 1816, married Austin Wilson, in 1840. Jesse, born 4th-mo. 5th, 1818, married Ann Beans, in 1844. Letitia, born 4th-mo. 17th, 1820, unmarried. Mary, born 7th-mo. 9th, 1823, married Pearson Gilbert, in 1846. Alice, born 8th-mo. 18th, 1825, married John Gillingham, in 1844. Edward, born 3d-mo. 3d, 1828, married Mary Jane Kirk, in 1852. Rebecca, born 3d-mo. 20th, 1834, unmarried.

Henry Armitage was an elder of Solebury meeting several years, and until the time of his death.

The children of Amos and Rebecca Armitage, who were married in 1812, were seven in number, viz: Samuel, born 8th-mo. 30th, 1817, married Elizabeth Dudbridge, in 1880. Catharine, born 6th-mo. 27th, 1819, married William J. Jewell. Elizabeth, born 5th-mo. 11th, 1821, married John Laquear, of N. J. Sarah, born 3d-mo. 29th, 1823, married Lukens Thomas, second wife. Adaline, born 12th-mo. 27th, 1824, unmarried. Susan, born 12th-mo. 13th, 1827, married James Dean, of N. J. Jane, born 12th-mo. 30th, 1829, unmarried.

Samuel Armitage, the 4th, died 4th-mo. 2d, 1897, aged 80 years.

After the death of Samuel Armitage the first, in 1798, and before the marriage of Samuel Armitage, the third, in 1812, the 200 acres of land was again divided. Henry Armitage, who married Jane Walton, became the owner of the mill property and 50 acres. The 150 acres left to James Armitage, became the property of John Armitage, who married Alice Walton, in 1803, and Samuel Armitage, who married Elizabeth Gillingham, in 1813, were divided into two farms of about 75 acres each.

The children of Samuel Armitage,

No. 17—JOHN ROSE.

John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, by their deed, dated 5th-mo. 29, 1741, conveyed about 200 acres of land to one John Hough, and John Hough Yeoman and Elinor his wife, by a deed of the same date conveyed the same tract of land to John Rose, Yeoman, who came from east Jersey.

This tract of land was bounded on the north by the mine tract, on the east by the Delaware river, on the south by land of Henry Paxson, and on the west by the Townsend tract, as the following description of the property fully shows. Beginning at a pine tree on the river Delaware, mentioned in the deed from Jeremiah Langhorne to Henry Paxson, thence southwest 286 perches by land of Henry Paxson, thence northwest 162 perches, by land of Stephen Townsend, thence northeast 162 perches by the mine land to a chestnut tree on the bank of the river Delaware, thence down the river 206 perches to the place of beginning, containing 194 acres, with the allowance of 6 per cent for roads, would make over 200 acres of land, John Rose established the first ferry at this place, now known as Lumberton, a mile below Lumberville. It was called Rose's Ferry before the Revolution. In 1796, it became the property of Jacob Painter, and was called Painter's ferry. Among the earlier owners of this tract of land in the present century may be named, Joshua Gilbert, Isaac Williams and Albert Livezey. The farm land was owned in 1859 by John E. Kenderdine, Isaac H. Worstell, Stephen Whitman and others. The celebrated Kemble granite quarries are located upon this tract. The principal owners of this tract of land in 1876 were Isaac H. Worstell and Watson Scarborough.

The records at Doylestown fail to show what became of this 200 acres of land when it passed from the ownership of John Rose. There is a tradition in the Rose family that their ancestor once owned a large farm in the township, but that he was ruined financially during the War of the Revolution. The Rose family were quite numerous in Solebury in the early part of the present century. Among the archives of the family I have found the following: John Rose married Mary Atkinson, of Wrightstown in 1766. He was probably a son of the John Rose who came here in 1741. They had seven children, but it is not possible now to name them in the order of their birth, viz: Thomas, John, Amos, Nancy, Miriam, Rhoda and Sarah. Of the daughters, Nancy married S. Crook, Miriam married a Cummings, Rhoda married a Scott, and Sarah married a Phipps.

Thomas Rose married first Rebecca Betts and lived in Solebury. There is no record of any children by this marriage. He married a second time

nel Kitchin, daughter of Samuel Hin. He lived near Centie Hill, a blacksmith by trade, and raised a large family of eight children, viz: Liam, who married Wilhelmina Watson; Zachariah, unmarried; Reeca, who married Joshua Morton; Nathan, who married Lydia Ann Reed; Letitia, who married Elihu P. Smith; Samuel, who married Mary Arborrough; John, who married Mary Smith and Aaron, who married Mary VanHorn.

William Rose had four children, viz: Watson, Wilson, Albert and Edward Willett Rose, the youngest, who was born 6th-mo. 30, 1829, and is now residing in Lumberville, Pa. William Rose was born about 1794 and died about 1831.

Jonathan Rose had two children, Thomas Elwood and Smith Rose. Jonathan Rose taught school in Solebury for many years. His oldest son Thomas Elwood Rose was born about 1828, was educated at the Solebury schools. He served with distinction in the war of the rebellion, was made a Colonel in the army and is now residing in Kentucky.

Samuel Rose married a second time, Caroline Allen Wiley, by whom he had two daughters, Anna, who married Charles Lonsdale, and resides at Ambler, Pa.

Lizzie, who married Charles Large and resides in Trenton, N. J.

Samuel Rose was born in 1803 and died in 1882 aged 79 years.

John Rose married Mary Smith, of Buckingham. They had five children, viz: Elizabeth, who married John Wilkinson and resides in Philadelphia; Oliver P., who married Anna Walton and resides in Buckingham; Rosanna, who married C. F. Hartman, and resides in Philadelphia; Thomas, who married Sarah Delp and resides at Ambler, Pa., and Ella, who married Ezra C. Hurley and resides in Pennington, N. J.

John Rose was born in 1805 and died in 1883, aged 78 years.

Aaron Rose married Mary VanHorn, and had three daughters, viz: Anna, Emma and Laura, all unmarried and residing in Newtown, Pa.

Aaron Rose was born in 1807 and died in 1890 aged 83 years.

Thomas Rose, Rachel his wife and sons William, Zachariah, Samuel and John are buried in the Friends' graveyard at Solebury.

THE NEW JERSEY BRANCH.

John Rose, the brother of Thomas Rose, of Solebury, married Ann Correll, 12th-mo. 31, 1808, and removed to New Jersey. There were no children to grow up by this marriage. He married a second time, Catharine Hopcock, 3d-mo. 14 1814, and had six children by this marriage, viz: Jemima Ann, born 1-mo. 17, 1815, married Nathaniel Smith; Cornelius H. born 12-mo. 19, 1816, married Jane Maria Atchley; George, born 2-mo. 23, 1820, married Margaret Whitenack; Rebecca, born 7-mo. 3, 1822, died young; Caroline, born 11-mo. 22, 1823, unmarried; Lafayette, born 10-mo. 1, 1825, married Susan B. Stout.

In the spring of 1841, after the great freshet in the Delaware which carried off most of the bridges, John Rose was about to remove to the west, and while crossing the river with his family and goods on a ferry boat, it struck a pier in the river and his daughter, Caroline was knocked overboard and was drowned. This sad accident resulted in his abandoning his removal to the West, and he returned to New Jersey where he ended his days.

John Rose died 12-mo. 25, 1870 aged 90 years. Cornelius H. Rose died 4-n-o. 18, 1892, aged 76 years. Ella Rose, daughter of Cornelius H. Rose married Wesley Q. Case and resides in Lambertville, N. J.

NO. 18—STEPHEN TOWNSEND.

The first settler of the name of Townsend in Solebury that appears on record was Stephen Townsend. He was a grandson of Richard Townsend, a celebrated minister in the Society of Friends, who was a passenger in the ship Welcome, and settled near Chester in 1682. He afterwards removed to Germantown and then to Abington, from which place Stephen

Townsend came to Solebury about 1735. He was a carpenter and millwright and assisted Samuel Armitage to erect the first mill on the Cuttawossa.

He bought a tract of 150 acres of land at sheriff's sale 9-mo. 17, 1736. The land was sold by Timothy Smith, Sheriff, by a warrant of Jeremiah Langhorne, and sold as the property of Benjamin Jennings. The description of the property shows that it adjoined lands of George Brown and Ezra Croasdale on the south and west, and by vacant, or unimproved land on the north and east. He built the first house upon it in 1736. The deed for this purchase is recorded in book 6, page 245.

Stephen Townsend purchased additional land of Richard Van Dyke by deed dated 2-mo. 21, 1771 and recorded in book 20, page 243. This purchase, made Stephen Townsend the owner of about 200 acres of land in Solebury. It is upon this tract of land that the celebrated Townsend apple tree had its origin and takes its name. This apple was a favorite with the Indians and they are said to have stipulated in their agreement for the sale of the land, that the fruit of this tree should be free for all comers.

The children and grandchildren of Stephen Townsend as appears by the record of marriages at Buckingham were Sarah Townsend, married Thomas Smith, 6-mo. 4, 1752; Mary Townsend married Joseph Skelton, 9-mo. 20, 1761; William Townsend, married Elizabeth Watson, 12-mo. 15, 1773; Joseph Townsend, married Mary Hartley, 3-mo. 11, 1789.

STEPHEN TOWNSEND.

The will of Stephen Townsend was made Oct. 10, 1757. The first item of his land between his two sons, Stephen and William, Stephen having the south part and William the north part. Legacies were left to his daughters, Elizabeth Kennard £8, Mary Skelton £8, to Sarah Smith £8, to daughter Ann Townsend 5 shillings, to grand-children, John, Mary, Ellen and Jonathan Hough, the sum of £8. The executors were John Scarborough and Samuel Eastburn, and the witnesses to the will were Jonas Paxson, Sarah S. Hough and Samuel Armitage. The will was proven in 1769, so that Stephen Townsend must have died near that date.

WILL STEPHEN TOWNSEND, JR.

The will of Stephen Townsend, Jr., to whom was left the south part, or homestead, was made 6-mo. 24, 1793. A legacy of £5, was left to Amy Price, his wife's sister. His real estate was directed to be sold by his executors. All the remainder of his estate both real and personal to go to his two sons, Joseph Townsend and Jonathan Townsend. The executors were Thomas Carey and John Armitage. The witnesses to the will were John Hutchinson, Joshua Ely and John Balderston.

Joseph Townsend retained possession of the portion left to him until the year 1813 when he sold it to Abraham Paxson by deed dated 4-mo. 9, 1813. The quantity of land conveyed was 110 acres, the consideration \$3200, and the property was described as adjoining lands of John Armitage, Ebenezer Large, and being the same land 110 acres which Thomas Carey and John Armitage had, as executors of Stephen Townsend, Jr., by deed dated 5-mo. 1, 1794, confirmed to Joseph Townsend.

Abraham Paxson purchased this farm for his daughter Sarah, who had married, or was about to marry Robert Livezey. They settled upon this farm and raised a large family. The old house was torn down, and a substantial new one was erected in

its place. Robert Livezey was a prominent man in Solebury, filling the offices of Justice of the Peace and clerk of Solebury monthly meeting for many years.

The children of Robert and Sarah Paxson Livezey were eight in number, viz: Cyrus Livezey who married Rebecca Small; Elizabeth who married Hiram Jones; Ann Livezey who married Samuel H. Rice; Albert Livezey who married Hannah Bright; Samuel Livezey who married Harriet Bright; Allen Livezey who married Mary Ann Gordon; Elias Livezey who married Elizabeth Elton; Abraham Livezey, M. D., married Marianna Dilworth. The owners of this tract of land in 1859 were Robert Livezey 66 acres and David Cramer 110 acres and Joseph Reading 24 acres.

NO. 19—THE MINE TRACT.

This tract occupies the northeastern corner of the township; extending on its eastern border to "Hill Edge," or the edge of the hill fronting the river. The strip of lowland along the river from the Plumstead line down to Copper Nose, and being the site of the village of Lumberville, was referred to in the old deed by the name of "Temple Bar." This tract is bounded on the south by the Rose tract, and the west by the Townsend and Upper Pike tracts.

Its north boundary being the Plumstead line. The earliest deed I have been able to find of the Mine Tract is one made by Thomas Leech, Jr., to Josiah Winter, dated 4-mo. 3, 1760, and recorded in book 10, page 243. The lines bounding this tract are as follows:

Beginning at a popular tree in the "Paunchaguassing" creek, thence northwest 90 perches, thence southwest 35 perches, thence northwest 122 perches by Joseph Pike's land, thence northeast 195 perches by vacant land, thence southeast 212 perches, thence southwest 100 perches to the place of beginning, and containing 200 acres. This land was a part (according to the references in the deed) of 5000 acres purchased of William Penn by William Bacon, who conveyed the same to Humphrey Morrey and John Budd; who conveyed the same to one John Wilson. It was John Wilson who made the discovery of the valuable ores supposed to be located on this tract, for he subsequently sold it to a company of eleven men, who purchased it on account of the supposed valuable mineral deposits. The men forming this company were Joseph Shippen, John Leech, Thomas Leech, Humphrey Morrey, John Budd, John Ashmead, Isaac Leech, Jacob Leech, Owen Roberts, Thomas Shute and Henry Paxson. At least two Solebury men were in this company, Owen Roberts and Henry Paxson.

The hill known as Copper Nose is located on the southeast corner of this tract. The supposed valuable mineral deposits were not found, and it is doubtful whether the mine was ever opened. That this property had a great value, appears from a deed made by Josiah Winter and wife to George Wall, dated 8-mo. 2, 1777, recorded in book 19, page 209. The price which George Wall paid for five-elevenths of this tract was £800 or \$4000. In early times Josiah Winter and George Wall were the principal owners of this tract, and the Wall family and their descendants remained in Lumberville until a recent date.

TEMPLE BAR.

Temple Bar, or a portion of it, was sold by Josiah Winter to George Wall, Jr., by a deed recorded in book 19, page 207.

The boundaries of land are given as follows: Beginning at a poplar tree in a creek on the line of John Rose's land, thence northwest 74 perches by line of the mine tract, thence northeast 32 perches to a corner of William Hamilton's land, thence southeast 74 perches to a corner in line of said Rose's land, thence southwest 32 perches to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres and 128 perches, and was a part of 66 acres which Isaac Greenleaf and Katharine, his wife, by deed dated 1-mo. 17, 1769, conveyed to Josiah Winter. By this purchase George Wall, Jr., became the owner of the present site of Lumberville.

The principal owners of this tract of land in 1859 were John Marston, 127 acres, Lukens Thomas, 100 acres. The Marston farm was owned by William B. Leedom in 1876, and is now owned by Reuben P. Ely. The Lukens Thomas property is now owned by William Tinsman.

NO. 20—THE UPPER PIKE TRACT.

Joseph Pike had two tracts of land in Solebury. The upper tract contained 400 acres and was the middle tract in the upper tier of tracts bordering on the Plumstead line, and lying between the Blackshaw tract which occupied the northwest corner of the township, and the Mine Tract the northeastern corner. This tract was divided into four lots of 100 acres each, and was sold out by Charles Norris, attorney for Richard Pike in the year 1762. The lots were numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, (and it will be remembered that the sale of the other Pike tract in 1763, the lots were numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 respectively.)

By a deed dated 9-mo. 30, 1762, and recorded in book 11, page 443, it appears that Charles Norris, attorney aforesaid, sold lots Nos. 3 and 4 of the Upper Pike tract to Yeomans Gillingham, containing 200 acres and 112 perches. The location of this land was on the eastern side of the tract next to the Mine tract.

The boundaries were as follows: north 48 degrees west, 192 perches by the Mine and Townsend tracts, thence southwest 167 $\frac{1}{4}$ perches by vacant land, thence south 48 degrees, east 192 perches by lots Nos. 1 and 2; thence northeast 167 $\frac{1}{4}$ perches by lands of George Brown.

Yeomans Gillingham subsequently sold this land to different purchasers. He sold 95 acres of the southern portion of the 200 acres to Joseph Beans in 1792, recorded in book 26, page 395. This land remained in the possession of the Beans family until after the death of his son Samuel Beans. The homestead portion was retained by Letitia Beans, wife of Robert Good, by whom it was owned in 1859. In 1876 the property had passed to the ownership of Joseph Sackett.

The upper portion of this tract was previously sold by Yeomans Gillingham and Bridget, his wife by deed dated 5-mo. 1, 1773, to Josiah Winter, and Josiah Winter and Christiana his wife to Paul Kester, 5-mo. 1, 1775, and Paul and Hannah Kester to Jacob Beans, 10-mo. 30, 1775, and Jacob and Sarah Beans to Jonas Ingham, 11-mo. 1, 1779, and Jonas and

Elizabeth Ingham to Jacob Fretz, 6-mo. 7, 1788, and Jacob Fretz, who came from Plumstead, established the fulling mill on the Paunacussing creek in 1789.

The land then descended by adjudication to Phillip Fretz in 1810, who raised a large family of children, mostly daughters, and one son the late Jacob Fretz, of Lumberville, who bequeath the principal part of his estate valued at \$100,000 to the George School at Newtown, Pa. This property has been known as the Fretz property since 1788. The late Jacob Fretz operated this property at different times as a wool carding mill, and a clover hulling mill.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 were sold by Charles Norris, attorney for Richard Pike about the same time as the sale of lots 3 and 4 to Yeomans Gillingham, although the original deeds do not appear on record; but from later deeds it appears that lot No. 2 was sold to John Sebring, Senior, who by a deed recorded in book 14, page 60, dated in 1771, sold 99 acres between the lands of Joseph Pryor and Yeomans Gillingham to John Sebring, Junior, being the same land which

Charles Norris did grant and convey to John Sebring, Senior, in 1762.

Lot No. 1, being the most westerly lot of the tract was sold previously to the Pryors, who established a mill on the Paunacussing creek, known by the name of "Pryor's water corn grist mill," as appears by a deed of Thomas and Samuel Pryor, of Burlington, N. J., to Joseph Pryor, of Solebury, dated 3-mo. 26 1761, and recorded in book 16, page 273. This land was bounded by land of Randall Blackshaw on the west, and by other land of said Pike on the east (afterward sold to Sebring and Gillingham). The lands of the southern parts of lots Nos. 1 and 2 afterwards came into the possession of Thomas Carey and others. The Pryors were grandsons of Nehemiah Blackshaw, son of Randall Blackshaw, who obtained the grant for his land of James Harrison, commissioner of William Penn in 1682.

The principal owners of this tract of land in 1859 were Daniel Helwig, Jacob Fretz, Joseph Heed, Jacob Stout, Robert Good, Benjamin Heston, Henry E. Carver, William R. Evans, Isaac Stover, Joseph Auld, Daniel and John Hays.

The owners in 1876 had changed to Silas Helwig, Joseph Sackett and I. Closson, the other properties mostly remaining as in 1859.

Joseph Beans had three children, viz: Samuel, Jesse and Sarah.

Samuel Beans married Sarah Betts at Buckingham Meeting in 1810. They had six children, viz: Hannah, who married Aaron W. Jones; Ann, who married Jesse Armitage; Letitia, who married Robert Good; Ruth Anna, who married Benjamin Heston, Jr.; Francesina, unmarried; Joseph, unmarried.

Jesse Beans studied medicine and practiced in the vicinity of Carversville for many years. He married first Eliza Harrold Carver. His second wife was Mary Peters. The names of his children were Eliza, Sarah Ann, Mercy, Nelson, Marietta and Charles.

Eliza married Henry L. Corson, and resides in Forest Grove; Sarah Beans married Charles Armitage in 1822, and removed to the West.

NO. 21—GEORGE BROWN.

In pursuance of an order from William Penn, proprietor, dated 10-mo. 20, 1701, the commissioners of property issued a warrant dated 2-mo. 1, 1702 for 200 acres of land to be surveyed to George Brown. In Cutler's survey of portions of Buckingham and Solebury townships made in 1703 this tract of land is located immediately south of Joseph Pike's 400 acre tract. The amount of land conveyed was 200 acres. George Brown conveyed the same by deed dated 12-mo. 10, 1721, to his son Edmund Brown. Edmund Brown by his deed dated 12-mo. 4, 1723, conveyed the same to Joseph Kirkbride, Jr.

Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., by his deed conveyed the same to Mathew Hughes, 4-mo. 25, 1730. Mathew Hughes did not appear to be satisfied with his title, for the following proceedings appear on record: Whereas John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, at the request of Mathew Hughes did by their patent dated 8-mo. 10, 1733, confirm to the said Mathew Hughes the said 200 acres of land.

Mathew Hughes by deed dated 10-mo. 5, 1738, conveyed the same to Richard Van Dyke, who disposed of the property to various persons.

The principal owners of this property in 1859 were Stedman Cowdrick, 22 acres; Mary Scarborough, 89 acres; Aaron W. Jones, 71 acres; Paxson Carver, 20 acres and Joseph Large, 14 acres.

Of the earlier owners of this tract may be mentioned Dr. Jesse Beans, 22 acres, which was subsequently owned by his brother Samuel Beans, then by Stedman Cowdrick, and at the present time by Wilson Flack.

The largest farm upon this tract is now owned by Charles S. Paxson. This property was sold by Stephen Brock, high sheriff of Bucks county, 2-mo. 18, 1829, to Crispin Scarborough, who by his will devised the same to his wife Mary Scarborough, who by her deed sold the same to Stedman Cowdrick 4-mo. 1, 1860, and was purchased by its present owner and occupant in 1864.

The second farm in size on this tract was owned by Samuel Beans, who by his last will and testament dated 2-mo. 16, 1857, devised the same to his daughter Hannah, wife of Aaron W. Jones. The next sale was by them to Jacob Frederick, and the farm is now owned and occupied by Charles Price, son of Henry Price, late of Solebury.

NO. 22—EZRA CROASDALE.

This tract of land was granted to Ezra Croasdale by warrant of the commissioners of property, Edward Shippin, Griffith Owen, Thomas Storyard and James Logan. I found it filed at the land office at Harrisburg. The survey was made 3-mo. 15, 1702, and the land was located in "Soulberry."

Ezra Croasdale and Sarah, his wife, and William Croasdale, by Indenture Tripartite dated 5-mo. 1, 1751, conveyed the same 200 acres of land to William Bennett, of Northampton township, Bucks county, Pa.

William Bennett by his last will and testament in 1766, divided this property equally between his widow, Charity Bennett and children, viz: Isaac Bennett and Margaret his wife, William Bennett and Mary, his wife, John Bennett, Thomas Craven and Lena, his wife, Derick Hogeland and Idah, his wife. These heirs by their deed dated 7-mo. 17, 1775, conveyed 100 acres, or one-half of this tract to James Vanzant, book 17, page 527 and book 21, page 173. James Vanzant, and Yanaca, his wife, by their deed dated 9-mo. 27, 1782, conveyed the same 100 acres to Jonathan Balderston. Sometime after this the property came into the hands of the Hutchinsons. John Hutchinson and Sarah, his wife, by deed dated 8-mo. 12, 1825, conveyed 86 acres of this land to Elizabeth Hutchinson, who by a deed dated 6-mo. 11, 1842, conveyed the same to Samuel G. Watson. A short time previous to 1876 Samuel G. Watson sold the same to Jacob F. Barron, the present owner and occupant.

Forty-seven acres of the central portion of this tract was sold by John Hutchinson to Charles Armitage, 8-mo. 12, 1825. Charles Armitage sold the same forty-seven acres to Abraham Yeothers, 4-mo. 1, 1829, and removed to the west.

Abraham Yeothers deeded the same to John Walton, 4-mo. 1, 1842, and John Walton to James Quinby, 4-mo. 4, 1854. Since which date it has been owned by Harvey Stout, James H. Ely and Willis Walton.

The western portion of the Croasdale tract came into the possession of the Walton family. Hugh Meredith and Mary, his wife, and William Todd, of New Britain, both practitioners of physic conveyed 81 acres of this tract by their deed, dated 8-mo. 31, 1791, to John Walton, Senior, recorded in book 26, page 284. The release deeds of the brothers, Jacob Walton and Hannah and John Walton and Margery, and Jesse Walton and Mary, were made 3-mo. 28, 1827.

Jacob Walton had married Hannah Armitage; John Walton had married Margery Beans, and Jesse Walton had married Mary Holcombe. John Walton occupied the northwest corner of this tract and Jesse Walton the south corner. Jesse Walton also owned 38½ acres of land of the Balderston tract, which was sold by John Balderston and Deborah, to Jonathan Balderston, 4-mo. 7, 1768.

This tract of land was owned in 1859 by Jonathan B. Walton, 48 acres, Mary Walton 43 acres, James Quinby 47 acres, Samuel G. Walton 73 acres, Amos Helwig 14 acres and Robert Good 12 acres. The Walton family were ingeneous mechanics, being celebrated as clock and watch-makers in the early part of the present century.

John Walton, Senior, married Hannah Carey. Previous to his purchase of land in Solebury in 1791 he had three sons, Jacob, John and Jesse. Jacob Walton owned land on the Burgess tract, while John and Jesse remained on the Croasdale tract.

Jesse Walton was born 9-mo. 24, 1790. He married Mary Holcombe

6-mo. 9, 1822. They had eight children, Albert, born 5-mo. 22, 1823, unmarried. Samuel, born 6-mo. 27, 1825, married Mary Jones. Isaac, born 12-mo. 26, 1827, married Abby Noble. Maryetta, born 1-mo. 18, 1830, married Jacob A. Walton. Rhode Ann, born 9-mo. 7, 1834, married Doctor Robinson. Almira, born 3-mo. 5, 1837, married Joseph G. Preston. Elizabeth, born 3-mo. 1, 1840, married Thomas H. Magill. Charlotte, born 5-mo. 3, 1845, married Samuel Preston.

Jacob Walton married Hannah Armitage, in 1801. They had five children, viz: Evelina Walton, born in 1803, married Abraham Paxson, Jr. John Walton, married Elizabeth Thomas. Eliza Walton, married Nathan Ely, his 3rd wife. James Walton, married Jane Thomas. Martha Walton, married Samuel Bradshaw.

John Walton married Margery Beans. They had two children, Jonathan Beans Walton, married Catharine Yost. Charles Walton, was killed when a young man by horse running away and throwing him against a tree.

NO. 23—JOHN BALDERSTON.

The title to the Balderston tract of land traces back to the warrant of William Penn to Richard Thacher, dated 5-mo. 4, 1682, for 1000 acres of land. Richard Thacher by will 10-mo. 13, 1690, devised 350 acres of said land to his sons Bartholomew and Joseph Thacher.

The said Batholomew and Joseph Thacher conveyed the same to Samuel Beaks, 4-mo. 6, 1700. Samuel Beaks had this land surveyed to him 10-mo. 15, 1702, and confirmed by patent dated, 3-mo. 4, 1703. He sold the same to William Chadwick, 3-mo. 4, 1725.

William Chadwick was believed to have erected the first buildings upon the property. One day as he was being ferried across the Delaware river he fell overboard and was drowned. The heirs of William Chadwick, viz: Ellen Chadwick, widow and children, John Chadwick, Thomas Chadwick, Enos Ramsden and Mary, his wife, and Margaret Bothomby conveyed the same by their deed dated 6-mo. 21, 1766, to John Balderston, Senior, recorded in book 13, page 349.

The ancestry of the Balderston family is as follows: John Balderston emigrated from Holland to England about the time the Prince of Orange died, in 1688, and settled in or near the City of Norwich, England.

His children were John, Bartholomew and Mary. From Bartholomew descended Timothy Balderston, who left two daughters and one son, Bartholomew. John Balderston, the son of John who moved to England, buried his first wife and married Lydia Schaife for his second wife. They had two children, a son, John, and a daughter, Elizabeth. John, the son was born in 1702, and learned the trade of weaving silk and worsted.

He came to America in 1727 and married Hannah Cooper, of Upper Makefield in 1739. They lived first in North Wales, then in Upper Makefield, and finally settled in Solebury. He died in 1782, having raised seven sons and four daughters. John, the

oldest son, married Deborah Watson, of Falls, 10-mo. 21, 1767. John W. Balderston, son of said John and Deborah Balderston, married Elizabeth Buckman, 11-mo. 19, 1800.

GENEALOGY OF THE BALDERSTON FAMILY.

The children of John and Hannah

Balderston, who were married in 1739, were eleven in number, viz: John, born 1-mo. 15, 1740, married Deborah Watson, 10-mo. 21, 1767. Jonathan Balderston, married Jane Ely in 1771. Bartholomew Balderston, Timothy Balderston, Jacob Balderston, married Mary Kennard in 1769. Hannah Balderston, Isaiah Balderston, Sarah Balderston, married Hugh Ely, Jr., in 1773. Mordecai Balderston, Lydia Balderston, married Aaron Quinby in 1782. Mary Balderston.

John Balderston the 2nd, married Deborah Watson, daughter of Mark and Ann Watson, 10-mo. 21, 1767. They had eight children, Merab Balderston, born 7-mo. 25, 1770. Hannah Balderston, born 5-mo. 30, 1772. John W. Balderston, born 2-mo. 24, 1775, married Elizabeth Buckman in 1800. Mark Balderston, born 5-mo. 1, 1778, Ann Balderston, born 21-mo. 15, 1780, and three others who died young.

John W. Balderston, 3d, married Elizabeth Buckman, 11-mo. 19, 1800. They had seven children, viz: John D., born 9-mo. 1, 1801, married Martha Eastburn. William, born 12-mo. 15, 1805, married Lydia Shaw. Abner, born 2-mo. 23, 1808, unmarried. Oliver, born 7-mo. 20, 1812, married Mary P. Shaw. Deborah, born 5-mo. 4, 1815, unmarried. Hannah, born 6-mo. 20, 1819, unmarried. Martha, born 12-mo. 3, 1821, unmarried.

John D. and Martha Balderston, had no children. He was a practical surveyor, and was the first president of the Solebury Farmers' Club. William and Lydia Balderston had no children. He was the first secretary and treasurer of the Lahaska Insurance Company, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Oliver Balderston and Mary P. Shaw were married 11-mo. 15, 1843. They had four children, viz: Josiah, born 1-mo. 27, 1845. Elizabeth, born 5-mo. 6, 1846, married Jesse B. Fell. John W., born 12-mo. 9, 1850, married Anna T. Betts. Charles S., born 11-mo. 30, 1854, unmarried.

Oliver Balderston remained upon the homestead and followed farming. He was the second president of the Solebury Farmers' Club. The owners of this tract of land in 1859 were Oliver Balderston 128 acres, Nathan Ely 144 acres, Mary Walton 38 acres, William J. Jewell 50 acres, and a few small lots. Charles S. Balderston is the present owner and occupant of the homestead farm of 128 acres.

NO. 24—JAMES HAMBLETON.

Stephen Beakes was the owner at a very early date of a large tract of 638 acres of land in Solebury. The tract was originally granted to William Beakes. Stephen Beakes was the only son and heir of Abraham Beakes, who was a son of William Beakes. Stephen Beakes married Elizabeth Bites at Falls Meeting 8-mo. 31, 1688.

When about to undertake a voyage to England he made a will dividing his land into four equal parts, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ part to his wife Elizabeth Beakes, $\frac{1}{4}$ part to his daughter, Mary Beakes, $\frac{1}{4}$ part to his daughter, Grace Beakes, and $\frac{1}{4}$ part to his daughter, Elizabeth Beakes. A copy of this will is in the possession of Hampton W. Rice, of Solebury. The journey to the mother country was successfully made and the will was not probated. I find on record that Nathan Hughes, who had married Elizabeth Beakes, and John Beakes, executrix and executor, heirs of Stephen Beakes sold one-half of the 638 acres, or 319 acres, to James Hambleton by deed dated 3-mo. 27, 1721, book 26, page 423.

The other half of the property came into the possession of Grace Beakes, 5-mo. 25, 1724, who had married Thomas Howard, of Philadelphia. The Hambleton tract is north of the Scarborough tract, east of the Hartley tract, south of the Balderston tract, and west of the Paxson and Eastburn lands.

The executors of the estate of James Hambleton, were his son Stephen Hambleton, and son-in-law Samuel Armitage, who were directed by the will after the death of James Hambleton, to make sale of 200 acres of land on the west side of the tract for the payment of debts.

This direction the executors carried out and by deed dated 3-mo. 24, 1758, they conveyed the aforesaid 200 acres to William Hambleton for the sum of £400, book 26, page 422.

William Hambleton was a son of James Hambleton. The survey of this land is as follows: Beginning at a stone, corner of Thomas Hartley's land, thence southeast 244 perches by said Hartley's land, thence northeast 131 perches by Isaac Pickering's land (formerly Scarborough's) thence northwest 244 perches by Stephen Hambleton's land, thence southwest by the late William Chadwick's land to the place of beginning. This locates the 200 acres sold as lying between the Hartley tract on the west and the land of Stephen Hambleton on the east. The site of the Solebury creamery is upon this tract of land, and the several excellent springs of water have their starting point here.

The owners of the 200 acres sold to William Hambleton in 1859 were Jonathan Wilson 83 acres, David Wilson 63 acres, Joseph Mathews 51 acres, and two small lots. The balance of the original Hambleton tract was owned in 1859 by Amos Armitage 36 acres, Jacob Wilson 80 acres, Isaac H. Hambleton 20 acres, and some lots of chestnut timber. The farm then owned by Jacob Wilson is believed to be the homestead of James Hambleton.

From the records of wills, deeds and marriages it appears that James Hambleton had at least four children, viz., Elizabeth, who married Samuel Armitage, Stephen, who married Hannah Paxson; Mary, who married Thomas Paxson, and William, who purchased 200 acres of the tract, 3-mo. 24,

Stephen Hambleton married Hannah Paxson, a daughter of James, in 1852 and Mary Hambleton married Thomas Paxson the same year, a son of James, which was an exchange of brother and sister,

Stephen Hambleton had a son James, who was born in 1753 or 4. James Hambleton, Jr., married Elizabeth Paxson, daughter of Henry Paxson, Jr., about the year 1778 or 9. The residence of James Hambleton, Jr., was at the intersection of the Upper York and Susan roads, at Centre Hill; is a substantial stone structure and in a good state of preservation. It is now owned and occupied by Joseph C. Clum.

The children of James Hambleton, Jr., and Elizabeth, were eleven in number, as follows: Peninah, born 4-mo. 17, 1780. Hannah, born 5-mo. 8, 1781. Mercy, born 4-mo. 14, 1783. Alice, born 1-mo. 10, 1785. Elizabeth, born 5-mo. 14, 1786. Rachel, born 5-mo. 23, 1787, married Mark Ely, (2d wife). Mary, born 10-mo. 2, 1788. John, born 2-mo. 2, 1790. Joseph, born 5-mo. 10, 1791. Stephen, born 7-mo. 30, 1793. Sarah, born 5-mo. 17, 1795.

Rachel Hambleton, the sixth daughter of James and Elizabeth Hambleton, married Mark Ely, son of George and Sarah Magill Ely, of Solebury, being his second wife, and was the mother of James H. Ely now residing at Centre Hill in his 84th year. Isaac H. Hambleton, late of Centre Hill, was a descendant of the William Hambleton branch of the family.

The house built by William Hambleton after his purchase of the 200 acres in 1758 is still standing and is now owned and occupied by Albert W. Preston, superintendent of the Solebury creamery.

The following additional information in relation to the descendants of James Hambleton and the disposition of his property has been obtained from the record of various wills.

The will of James Hambleton dated 7-mo. 9, 1751, recorded in book 2, page 233.

Item 1.—Provides for the sale of 200 acre of his land for the payment of debts, by his executors, the land to be taken from the west side of his plantation adjoining land of Thomas Hartley.

Item 2.—Gives to his son Stephen Hambleton all the residue of his land, also £100, 2 cows, 2 horses, 1 bed and furniture fit for winter; these on condition that he provides for his mother, my well beloved wife Mary, a warm and convenient room for her to live in as long as she may desire so to do.

Item 3.—To my daughter Grace £6.

Item 4.—All the rest and residue of my estate to my son William, my son-in-law Samuel Armitage, my daughter Mary Gennett and Grace, share and share alike.

The executors were son Stephen Hambleton and son-in-law Samuel Armitage. The witnesses were John Scarborough, Joseph Skelton and Samuel Eastburn.

This will fixes the number of children of James Hambleton living and re-

membered at the time of his death as six, two sons and four daughters, viz. sons, Stephen and William; daughters, Elizabeth (wife of Samuel Armitage) and Mary, Jennett and Grace.

Will of Mary Hambleton, widow of James, dated 9-mo. 6, 1756, recorded in book 2, page 298. This will provides 1st, to son William, 5 shillings, to daughter Grace Roberts, £5. To grandchildren, James and John Hambleton £20, to be equally divided between them when they come to 21 years of age. To grandchildren, Nicholas and Samuel Austin £20, to be equally divided between them when they come to 21 years of age, this

money to be put out at interest and the interest paid to their mother Jennett Austin until that time. To granddaughter Hannah Austin, my bed and bedding. To grandchildren, James and John Armitage 5 shillings each. To daughter Mary Paxson set of bed curtains. All the residue to be divided between three children, Mary Paxson, Jennett Austin and son Stephen Hambleton. The executors to this will were son Stephen and son-in-law, Thomas Paxson, witnesses, Mathew Hughes, Elizabeth Hughes and George Hughes.

WILL OF WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

The will of William Hambleton dated 7-mo. 31, 1795, recorded in book 6, page 468. The first item gives to wife Martha, £100, household goods, also the whole still house, with the stills, the mill and press and all the utensils for carrying on the distilling business, also 10 pounds of wool, 40 pounds of flax and £12 in cash.

To daughter Mary £100, to daughter Sarah £100, to be paid to them by my son Joseph Hambleton. To Benjamin Hambleton, son of my son Benjamin, £30, when 21, to Amy Hambleton, daughter of Benjamin £25, when 21. To grandson William, son of Thomas, to be paid by son Joseph. To daughter Elizabeth £100, to daughter Martha £100, to daughter Hannah Dean £70, to be paid each of them by son William.

The will provides for the division of his 200 acres into two equal parcels beginning in the line of Hartley's land 135 perches north of the York road, near a ditch, and running across to Stephen Hambleton's land so as to enclose a spring on the north tract, which was given to his son Joseph and the south tract to son William.

To son Thomas Hambleton was given all that plantation where he now lives called "Temple Bar," with the fishery on the shore, and the island in the river opposite.

The will makes further provisions as follows: "My will is that not more than two persons shall reside with my wife at any one time."

The executors were sons Joseph and William. The witnesses were Benjamin Paxson, John Watson and James Hambleton, Jr.

WILL OF STEPHEN HAMBLETON.

The will of Stephen Hambleton dated 4-mo. 24, 1804, recorded in book 7, page 164.

Item 1.—Gives to wife Hannah £20, household goods, the full use of 36 acres of land, to be divided off from southeast part of my plantation by a line to run from Robert Eastburn's land on Lagan road, thence southwest parallel with York road to William Hambleton's land. The use of this land was to be for life, and in lieu of dower.

Item 2.—To son Aaron a piece of land to be divided off from northwest end of my plantation, beginning at Lagan road, thence southwest parallel to John Armitage's land through a large apple tree standing in a meadow to Joseph Hambleton's land, supposed to contain about 27 acres. To son Aaron was also given £100.

Item 3.—To grand-daughter Letitia Hambleton was given 100 cents, all the remainder of the estate, real and personal to be sold and the proceeds divided into 14 equal shares. Two of these shares were to be paid to each of his five sons, James, John, William, Jonas and Moses, and also one of these shares to each of his four daughters, Jane Webster, Rachel Kester, Margaret Kinsey and Mary Coates.

The will makes further provision that after the decease or marriage of his widow, the executors were to cause the 36 acres of land to be divided into two equal parts by a line running northwest from York road, parallel to William Hambleton's land, and shall be paid to his son Aaron, and the remainder to be divided and paid to his five sons and four daughters.

The executors to this will were his nephew John Armitage, and his faithful friend Aaron Paxson.

The witnesses were Abraham Paxson, John Watson and Mases Paxson.

NO. 25—THOMAS HARTLEY.

The title to this tract of land is as follows: Executors of Stephen Beakes to Thomas Howard, of Philadelphia, 5-mo. 25, 1724. The quantity of land conveyed was 319 acres and the consideration was £11. Thomas Howard was the husband of Grace Beakes, a daughter of Stephen Beakes. The description of the tract is northeast 209 perches by land of Samuel Beakes, southeast 244 perches by James Hambleton, southwest 209 perches by John Scarborough, northwest 244 perches by Edward Hartley.

Thomas Howard and Grace his wife, conveyed the same land to Joseph Duer 9-mo. 24, 1729 for £150. In the year 1730 Joseph Duer sold 60 acres of the northwest corner of this tract to Andrew Ellicott. In the year 1739 Joseph Duer, carpenter, and Sarah, his wife sold the remainder of the tract 259 acres to Thomas Hartley, by deed dated 1-mo. 26, 1739, recorded in book 12, page 14. The Ellicotts retained possession of this 60 acres until 1788 when they sold it to William Hartley, a son of Thomas Hartley.

The descendants of the Hartley family were many as the marriages at Buckingham meeting give evidence. Thomas Hartley was a son of Edward Hartley. Thomas Hartley married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Paxson at Buckingham meeting in 1725. William Hartley, son of Thomas, married Catharine Fisher in 1757. William Hartley succeeded to the homestead after the death of his father. Rachel Hartley, daughter of Thomas, married Ephriam Smith in 1765.

The history of the Hartley family on this tract, is so interwoven with the history of the Rice family that they will be treated together. Edward Rice came from Killaman, county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1736. His children were married as follows; Elizabeth Rice married Mathew Beans in 1763. Mary Rice married John Kinsey in 1774. Joseph Rice married Letitia Hartley in 1779. James Rice married Naomi Preston in 1785.

The children of Joseph Rice and Letitia Hartley were Catharine Rice who married Elias Paxson in 1798; William Rice who married Sidney Hartley about 1803; Joseph Rice, Jr., who married Julia Iden, of Richland township, in 1825; Letitia Rice married John Bothers. The children of William Rice and Sidney Hartley, were Samuel H., Hiram, Charles and Eliza Rice. The children of Joseph Rice, Jr., and Julia Iden, were Joseph G., born in 1827 and married Ann Elizabeth Black; William Rice, born 9-mo. 22, 1828, married Phoebe Taylor; George Iden Rice, born in 1831 and married Julia Newport and removed to Ohio; Lewis C. Rice, born in 1833, married Lucilla Ely, daughter of Holcombe and Rebecca Ely. Both George and Lewis C. Rice studied medicine. Lewis C. Rice was a surgeon in the army during the war of the rebellion where he served with distinction; after which he practiced his profession at Centre Hill and Lambertville, N. J., until his death.

Samuel H. Rice, son of William and Sidney Hartley Rice was born in 1805. He married Euphemia Watson in 1829 and had one daughter, Mary Ellen.

Samuel H. Rice married a second time, Ann Livezey, daughter of Robert and Sarah Livezey, in 1840. The children by this marriage were Euphemia, Hampton W., and Sallie L. Rice.

Two hundred acres of the Hartley tract came into the possession of the Rices sometime after the marriage of Joseph and Letitia Hartley in 1779, William Rice being the owner of a farm of 100 acres bordering on the upper York road, and Joseph Rice being the owner of 100 acres on the north-eastern part adjoining the Balderston tract. These farms have descended respectively the one to Samuel H. Rice and to Hampton W. Rice, present owner, and the other to Joseph G., and William Henry Rice, 50 acres each. The 40 acres of this tract sold to the Ellicotts in 1730, was sold by them in 1770 to William Hartley.

They were owned by Hiram Selner in 1859 and are now owned by Frederick Pearson. A small farm on the southwest corner of the tract now belongs to Wilson Pearson. The Hartley family have gradually drifted away from this tract while the Rice family

have acquired and retained possession. Among the later marriages of the Hartley family may be mentioned, Mary Hartley and Joseph Townsend in 1789; Rebecca Hartley and Mahlon Doan in 1795. Samuel Hartley and Letitia Armitage in 1810; Sidney Hartley and William Rice in 1803; Thomas Hartley and Elizabeth Paxson, daughter of Elias Paxson, in 1818, daughter to Baltimore county, Maryland.

AN OLD CLOCK.

The Ellicott family were celebrated as makers of the old fashioned eight-day clocks. The writer has in his possession to-day a clock made by Joseph Ellicott for Joseph Eastburn, Senior. This clock was made sometime between 1763 and 1770, and is still keeping good time, having been in the family nearly one hundred and fifty years. It is No. 27, the face of brass. It has done duty as a time piece for five generations, viz, Joseph Eastburn, Senior, 1763 to 1780, Joseph Eastburn, Jr., to 1813, heirs of Joseph Eastburn, Jr., to 1827, Joseph E. Reeder to 1853, Eastburn Reeder to present date, 1900.

The following additional particulars of the descendants of the Hartleys have been gathered from extracts of the following wills:

WILL OF THOMAS HARTLEY.

The will of Thomas Hartley dated 1-mo. 27, 1787, recorded in book 5, page 139.

To my son Anthony, the plantation I now live on, (being on the Edward Hartley tract.)

To my son Benjamin, 110 acres of the tract of land purchased of Joseph Duer, adjoining land of William Hambleton, John Balderston and the Ellicotts.

To my son William, all the remainder of said tract adjoining Jane Scarborough, Isaac Pickering and William Hambleton.

To my son Joseph, £100. To my three daughters, Sarah Beans, Elizabeth Fell and Rachel Smith, £30, each.

To daughter Martha, £5, and to the five children of my daughter Martha which she had by Luke Williams, £5 each.

All the remainder to my sons, Anthony, William and Benjamin share and share alike. The executors were sons Anthony and William. The witnesses to the will were Robert Eastburn, John Balderston, Joseph Wilkinson and James Hambleton.

From the above will it appears that Thomas Hartley left seven children, three sons and four daughters. Sons, Anthony, William and Benjamin; daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel and Martha.

To grand-daughter Catharine Paxson, £12.

To grand-daughter Letitia Rice, £12.

To grand-son Joseph Rice, £30.

To Achsah Hill £6. The will contains this further provision:

Whereas my son-in-law Joseph Rice, having purchased the tract of land the property of Benjamin Hartley, my grandson William Rice is to pay one-half the purchase money of said tract to my son-in-law Joseph Rice, or to my daughter Letitia his wife. To his grandson William Rice all the residue of my estate. The executors were William Rice and Elias Paxson. The witnesses were John Armitage, Oliver Hampton and Israel Childs.

We learn by this will that Joseph Rice married Letitia Hartley, a daughter of William Hartley, and in this way the Rice family came into possession of a large portion of the Hartley property.

WILL OF WILLIAM HARTLEY.

The will of William Hartley is dated 4-mo. 10, 1805, recorded in book 7, page 320. In this will he left to his wife, house room and goods. He also ordered and directed his grandson William Rice to furnish a comfortable living for my said wife with him, in his family.

From the records of Buckingham meeting it appears that William Hartley married Catharine Fisher in 1757. The names of their children do not appear on record, but from the will it is plain that he had a daughter Letitia who married Joseph Rice in 1779.

Samuel Hartley married Letitia Armitage in 1810. He was a son of Benjamin Hartley and a grandson of Thomas Hartley. Samuel Hartley was one of the founders of Lumberville.

He was a chair and spinning wheel maker by trade and settled along the river. After some years he went into the lumber business and was a member of the firms of Heed and Hartley and of Hopcock & Hartley. After the canal came he dealt in coal, iron and stoves. Samuel Hartley died 12-mo. 10, 1832. His family mainly went west, and are now scattered from the Delaware to beyond the Mississippi.

Joseph S. Hartley, a son of Samuel Hartley is now living at Alliance, Ohio. A letter received from him states that Thomas Hartley had another son, not mentioned in his will who was a soldier of the Revolution, and a Colonel in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians; that he received western land from the Government.

NO. 26—RANDALL BLACKSHAW.

A tract of 500 acres of land was granted by James Harrison commissioner of William Penn, to Randall Blackshaw 6-mo. 30, 1682. This tract shaw, dated 1-mo. 1, 1696, to his son Nehemiah Blackshaw. It was then unlocated, but was afterwards surveyed, confirmed and located in the northwest corner of Solebury. The size of the tract was 250 perches by 320 perches.

Nehemiah Blackshaw sold 200 acres of the south part of the tract 4-mo. 14, 1711 to Ephraim Fenton. Ephraim Fenton and Mary his wife sold the same 200 acres to John Hough, Jr., 5-mo. 18, 1723. The will of John Hough devised 50 acres of this land to his wife Elinor, and directed the balance to be sold. The executors of John Hough sold 59 acres and 105 perches to John Barcroft, 6-mo. 29, 1753, and 103 acres to William Skelton in 1754, and William Skelton sold out to John Barcroft the same year.

Nehemiah Blackshaw by will made in 1743 devised 300 acres of the north part of the tract to Mary Linton. Mary Linton sold the same to her son-in-law Robert Walker 3-mo. 1, 1762, Deed book 10, page 413.

The mill tract which was on the southeast corner of this tract was sold by Nehemiah Blackshaw to John Hough and Ambrose Barcroft prior to 1730. In March, 1730, John Hough and Ambrose petitioned for a road to their mill lately erected. John Hough's interest in the mill was sold by the sheriff 9-mo. 16, 1737, to Ebenezer Large, of Burlington, N. J., and 2-mo. 21, 1737 Ambrose Barcroft sold his interest in the mill property to Ebenezer Large. The mill property thus purchased contained 17½ acres of land. Ebenezer Large purchased of Nehemiah Blackshaw 12 acres of land 2-mo. 7, 1739, making 30 acres.

Ebenezer Large by will in 1759 devised the mill tract of 17 acres and the 13 acres additional making 30 acres to his three grandsons, Thomas, Samuel and Joseph Pryor, of Burlington, N. J. Thomas and Samuel Pryor conveyed the same to Joseph Pryor 3-mo. 6, 1761, book 16, page 273.

This mill property for many years past has been in the possession of the Stover family, being owned in 1859 by Isaac Stover, and is now owned by Harry Stover. The ancient village of Milton, (now Carversville), is located on the eastern border of this tract and the Sugar road runs through it from Cottageville to Carversville.

The land owners of the 300 acres of the north part of the tract in 1859 were Dr. Isaiah Michener 59 acres, David Booz 97 acres, Mary Scarborough 24 acres, James Briggs 67 acres, Thomas Smith 15 acres, William Robinson 21 acres, Isaac Stover 31 acres.

The land owners of the 200 acres of the south part of the tract in 1859 were David Holcomb 71 acres, John S. Wiley 26 acres, James B. Fell 51 acres, David Kirk 20 acres, James Walton about 30 acres and Joseph Hubbs about 20 acres.

The Paunacussing creek runs through the northern part of the tract from Cottageville to Carversville, and thence to the Delaware river at Lumberville.

The principal changes in ownership from 1859 to the present time are Dr. Isaiah Michener to Ezra Michener, David Booz to Alfred Knight.

The records of Falls meeting show the dates of birth of the following children of Nehemiah Blackshaw: Mary, born 12-mo. 28, 1705; Martha, born 12-mo. 2, 1707; Sarah, born 3-mo. 22, 1709.

Nehemiah Blackshaw married Mary Linton, 12-mo. 20, 1716. The children of this second marriage were, Mary, who married Joseph Linton; Rebecca, who married David Wharton and Phebe, who married Joseph Wharton.

The farm of 60 acres owned by James Walton in 1859, lying partly in the Blackshaw tract, and partly in the Cornes tract, was sold in 1864 to Isaac Twining who has been the owner and occupant for the past thirty-five years to the present time.

NO. 27—THOMAS CORNES.

This tract of 450 acres was granted by warrant of the commissioners of property Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story and James Logan dated 4-mo. 29, 1702. The original warrant I found filed in the land office

at Harrisburg. There is a draft of the property upon it, the size being 320 perches long by 225 perches wide, and giving the names of the adjacent land owners; on the north by Blackshaw, on the east by George Brown and Ezra Croasdale, on the south by Jedediah Allen and on the west by Buckingham.

Thomas Cornes by will to his aunt Ellen Sanders, of Yorkshire, England, and she to George Parker also of Yorkshire, England, March 24th, 1718. George Parker came to Philadelphia and conveyed the same to Ambrose Barcroft, of Talbot county, Maryland, in 1723, book 66, page 366.

Ambrose Barcroft was drowned in the river Delaware in December 1724, being intestate. His three sons were William, Ambrose and John. William Barcroft conveyed his two shares, as eldest son, to his brother Ambrose (who was the miller on the Blackshaw tract.) Ambrose Barcroft in 1747 conveyed all his interest to John Sebring. John Barcroft and John Sebring divided the property between them, Barcroft getting one-fourth part or 112½ acres on the west side of the tract, next to the Buckingham line and John Sebring the balance or 337½ acres extending to the Carversville road on the eastern border.

John Sebring laid out a family grave yard on the west side of the Susan road, and he, and his descendants were buried in it. John Sebring died in 1773 and devised 100 acres on southwest corner next to Barcroft's land to his son Fulkerd Sebring, and 100 acres on the southeast corner to his son Thomas Sebring. The balance, or whole upper part of his tract was devised to his wife Elinor Sebring, for life, then to go to his four sons, Roeloff, John Fulkerd and Thomas Sebring. After the death of the widow it all eventually became the property of Fulkerd and Thomas Sebring in 1799.

The recital of the title in deed book 16, page 366 of George Parker to Ambrose Barcroft is as follows: Whereas, Thomas Cornes of the city of Philadelphia, by will dated December 1st, 1707, devised unto his aunt Ellen Sanders, (wife of John Sanders late of Thornton), and Ellen Sanders, of Thornton county, of York, England, widow, and her children, Thomas Sanders, Martha Sanders, spinstress, Joseph Pheakston, of Settle, County of York, and Elizabeth his wife to George Parker, of Roasden, parish of Slaidburne, county of York.

The description of the land as given in the same deed of George Parker and Elizabeth his wife, is as follows: Beginning at a corner of Jedediah Allen's land, thence by land laid out for a road northwest 225 perches (this road was called the Proprietor's road and was the line between Buckingham and Solebury), thence northeast by Randall Blackshaw 320 perches, thence by vacant land southeast 225 perches, thence southwest 320 perches by Jedediah Allen to place of beginning, containing 450 acres.

The owners of the property of this

tract, as shown by the farm map of Solebury township made by Mathew Hughes in 1859, were as follows: James P. Betts 123 acres, David K. Grim 117 acres, Elias Ott 18 acres, Thomas Naylor 52 acres, Jesse Fluck 10 acres, Abraham Ent 19 acres, J. B. Walton 10 acres, William Ellis 97 acres, George P. Skelton 35 acres, James Walton 25 acres, Joseph Hubbs 14 acres.

Since 1859 the James P. Betts farm has been divided between his sons, Joseph J. Betts and George P. Betts. The William Ellis farm to John Magill, who is the present owner.

The farm now owned and occupied by David K. Grim has the most numerous and complete chain of title from 1702 to 1859, of any farm that I have met with, of which is here presented a brief synopsis:

To Thomas Cornes in 1702, by will to Ellen Sanders, Ellen Sanders and children to George Parker in 1718, Parker and wife to Ambrose Barcroft, in 1723. Barcroft to John Sebring in 1747, remaining in the Sebring family about 47 years, when Fulkred Sebring sold to Aaron Quinby in 1749, Aaron Quinby and Lydia his wife to John Worthington in 1801. How long it remained without changing owners not ascertained, but in 1821, Samuel Johnson and John Watson, of Buckingham sold the farm to David R. Simmons; Simmons to Dr. Azor L. Gregory in 1833; Dr. Gregory to Stephen Payron, Jr., in 1841; Payron to Elliston Perot in 1844; Perot to Mordeccai Lewis in 1847; M. Lewis to George W. Carver in 1855, and Carver to David K. Grim, of Philadelphia, in 1859, who has owned and successfully farmed the same for forty years.

NO. 28—JEDEDIAH ALLEN.

This tract of land was granted by William Penn to Nicholas Waln 4-mo. 22, 1682. Nicholas Waln had his residence at Frankford, near Philadelphia, and there is a street there which bears his name to this day. Nicholas Waln conveyed the same to Jedediah Allen, who came from Shrewsbury, New Jersey; by deed dated 8-mo. 18, 1686, recorded in book 1, page 76.

Nicholas Waln was a yeoman, and had other lands bordering on the Neshaminy creek. This tract of land is 220 perches long by 115 perches wide contains 230 acres, and is on the western border of the township, being bounded by the tract of Thomas Cornes on the south, by the Balderson tract on the east, by the tract of Paul Wolfe on the south, and on the west by Buckingham.

Edward Pennington, surveyor general, surveyed this land to Jedediah Allen, and the warrant was issued 10-mo. 18, 1686. Jedediah Allen was the father of Ephraim Allen, to whom the land descended, by his last will and testament was devised to his son Ephraim Allen. This will was not dated, but is recited in deed book 5, page 317.

Ephraim Allen and Elizabeth his wife, of Salem county, N.J., conveyed the property to John Skelton, of Buckingham, 3-mo. 25, 1713, deed book page 317. The survey of the land is as follows: 1st. Southeast by Sam Beakes; 2d. Southwest by Paul Wolfe; 3d. Northwest by road and Buckingham; 4th. Northeast by Thomas Barnes. John Skelton by will in 1748 left this land to his son Joseph Skelton, who died intestate about 1760. The heirs of Joseph Skelton conveyed the property to Joseph Skelton, Jr., in 1761.

The owners of this tract of land in 1859 were A. Worthington Rich 117 acres; Mark Wismer 100 acres; John T. Price 40 acres.

The farm of 100 acres owned by Mark Wismer in 1859 is now owned by S. Carey Betts, and the small farm of 40 acres then owned by John T. Price, is now owned by James B. Fell.

The farm of 117 acres owned by A. W. Rich in 1859, and which is still owned and occupied by him, has the following record of changes in ownership as follows:

William Penn to Nicholas Waln 1682; Waln to Jedediah Allen in 1686; by will to his son Ephraim Allen; Ephraim Allen and wife to John Skelton in 1713; by will to his son Joseph Skelton in 1748, who died intestate in 1760; heirs of Joseph Skelton to Joseph Skelton, Jr., in 1781; John Skelton, executor of Joseph Skelton, Jr., to Jonathan Ely, Jr., in 1823; Jonathan Ely, Jr., to Abner Atkinson in 1837; Charles Atkinson to A. Worthington Rich in 1859.

This property was in the Skelton family from 1713 to 1833—120 years.

NO. 29—PAUL WOLFE.

This tract of 300 acres of land was granted by William Penn to Spike Anke by deed dated April 4th, 1683, and recorded in book 3, page 319. It is situated on the western border of the township, being bounded on the north by Jedediah Allen, on the east by Stephen Beakes, on the south by Edward Hartley and on the west by the Proprietor's great road, separating it from Buckingham.

Spike Anke conveyed this land to Rainer Jansen 9-mo. 5, 1687, and Rainer Jansen conveyed the same to Paul Wolfe, by deed dated 8-mo. 16, 1700.

Paul Wolfe was a weaver and lived in Germantown. On December 10th, 1703, the land was again surveyed and laid out to Paul Wolfe for 300 acres. Paul Wolfe conveyed this land to Thomas James 7-mo. 22, 1706.

The land subsequently came into the possession of Edward Beck, and he, and Sarah his wife, conveyed December 16th, 1730, 25½ acres to John Hartley. The heirs of Edward Beck conveyed to Jacob Beans September 13th, 1748, 81 acres, and to Edward Beck, Jr., 42½ acres May 16th, 1755.

Thomas James conveyed to Edward Beck 2-mo. 18, 1724; Edward Beck to Eleazar Doane 10-mo. 30, 1725, 150 acres; Eleazar Doane to Richard Lundy, 5-mo. 16, 1729; Richard Lundy by will, 1736, to his sisters, Dorothy

Wells and Jane Appleby. Thomas Brown and Robert Smith attorneys for the same to William Preston, 5-mo. 1, 1741, and William Preston to Roger Hartley, 6-mo. 20, 1741, 50 acres, and John Hartley, 100 acres. These transactions show that the Hartleys came into possession of 150 acres of the Wolfe tract, on the east side in 1741.

One hundred years later this property was cut up and divided as follows: John M. Rich 83 acres; Jacob Cadwallader 78 acres; Enoch Lake 16 acres; Mordecai Carver 14 acres; William Mitchell 32 acres; Ezekiel Everett 75 acres; Alexander Johnson Case 80 acres.

The farm owned by Ezekiel Everett in 1859, was the residence of Captain

Zebulon Pike in 1786. At that time he owned land in Northumberland county, Pa. He sold 298 acres of land in said county. The deed was made by Captain Zebulon Pike and Isabella his wife, to Jonathan Kinsey, both of Solebury, deed dated 10-mo. 28, 1786.

The land was located on Bald Eagle creek, Bald Eagle township, Northumberland county, Pa. This deed is in the possession of the Ruckman sisters of Solebury, who say that Captain Pike lived on this farm at that time. Captain Zebulon Pike and Isabella, his wife, were the parents of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was doubtless born in Solebury. I have taken three of the principal farms on this tract and have traced the titles back from 1859.

1st. The farm of Ezekiel Everett 75 acres, who bought of Daniel Robinson in 1855, who bought of John Rose in 1844, who bought of James Ruckman in 1843, who bought of Samuel Barber in 1838, who bought of the executors of Ajax Osmond the same year. Ajax Osmond bought of Hugh Meredith in 1796, who bought of Richard Meredith in 1781 101 acres, book 20, page 171.

Richard Meredith bought of the heirs of Titus DeWitt in 1761, Titus DeWitt purchased of John Wilson who bought of the heirs of John Hartley in 1758, 121 acres, book 19, page 220.

As Hugh Meredith was the owner from 1781 to 1796, Captain Pike must have rented the farm of him.

2nd. The farm owned by Jacob Cadwallader in 1859 of 75 acres, who purchased of William Kitchin and John D. Balderston, assignees of Adam Brooks and Hepsebah, his wife in 1842. Adam Brooks purchased of Dr. Jesse Beans and Mary his wife, in 1841, who purchased the same of Samuel and Sarah Beans in 1837, who purchased of Samuel Hartley and Jonathan Beans, administrators of Mahlon Beans in 1828. Mahlon Beans was a son of Jacob Beans and inherited the property by will from his father. Jacob Beans purchased of Edward Beck, who has been referred to previously.

3d. The farm owned by John M. Rich of 83 acres, in 1859. He bought of his brother Benjamin T. Rich in 1847, who purchased of Abraham Longshore in 1842. Abraham Longshore purchased 46 acres of Samuel Beans and 38 acres of John Skelton, executor of Joseph Skelton in 1833, book 68, page 9.

From this it appears that a great part of this tract of land came into the possession of the Hartley's, Skelton's and Beans', some of it as far back as 1730, 1748 and 1755.

No. 2.—THE ELY TRACT.

The Ely tract is bounded on the north by the Pownall tract, on the east by the Delaware river, on the south by the Pike tract, and on the west by the Dawson tract. It was surveyed and laid out for 500 acres, and although it was one of the first tracts laid out and sold, it was not until the year 1757, that it was purchased by an actual permanent settler. Between the years 1682 and 1750 this tract passed through more hands than almost any other tract in the township. The brief of the title to this tract of land as I have been able to trace it, is as follows: Capt. William Markham, Governor of the province made a deed dated 6-mo. 6th, 1682, to Andrew Robeson, of West Jersey, for this 500 acres of land. On 8-2, 1686, Robeson sold the same to Daniel Jones, of Philadelphia, and 10-11, 1696, Daniel Jones sold it to Daniel Smith, late of Marlborough, England, for the sum of 60£, Sterling. The next transfer was by Randall Speakman administrator of Daniel Smith, who sold the same to John Smith, son of Daniel Smith by deed dated 4-6, 1702. Then Thomas Chalkley attorney for John Smith sold the land to Owen Roberts, 5-2, 1722. Owen Roberts sold to William Blakey 2-13, 1724. In the year 1737 Joshua Ely and wife came from Trenton and leased the land of William Blakey for 7 years in 1738 and subsequently purchased the same 4th-mo. 4th, 1751. In the year 1755, Joshua Ely sold a farm of 110 acres off the cast end of the tract to William Kitchin and made the deed 10-20, 1755. The balance of the tract he kept until his death in 1776. The farm sold to William Kitchin in 1755, was sold by him 1-29, 1756, to Aaron Phillips, Senior, who built the first mill on the stream which runs through the centre of this tract of land. That farm, with a few intervals, has remained in the possession of the Phillips family from 1756 until a few years ago when it was sold to Dr. G. M. Marshall, of Philadelphia, who is making great improvements upon the property.

Joshua Ely was a prominent man in his time in Solebury. He was admitted to membership with Friends at Buckingham 4-5, 1738. He became an elder in the society in 1752 and was recommended in the ministry in 1758. Joshua and Elizabeth (Bell) Ely had seven children, four sons and three daughters, viz. Joshua, Jr., George, John, Hugh, Sarah, Hannah and Jane. Joshua Ely disposed of his property by his will which was dated 9-4, 1776. His personal estate was appraised by Aaron Phillips and Oliver Paxson, amounted to 419£, 16s, which was divided among his three daughters. His four sons were each to pay a yearly sum, sufficient to keep his widow during the remainder of her life. His

real estate was disposed of by his will as follows: a farm of over 100 acres on the west end of the tract to his son Joshua, a farm of over 100 acres, adjoining the farm sold in 1755 was left to his son George. The homestead farm of over 100 acres to his son John, and the farm of 123 acres, which he had purchased in 1763 on the Pike tract, but adjoining his homestead farm, was left to his son Hugh Ely. Joshua Ely, Jr., was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1730. He married Elizabeth Hughes in 1758 and died in 1805, leaving the farm to his son Jonathan Ely. George Ely was born in New Jersey in 1733. He married Susan Magill in 1760. He bought of Jonathan Paxson in 1774 one of the farms on the Pike tract which was left to his son Joseph Ely. The farm which he inherited from his father, afterwards became the property of George Ely, Sr. George Ely, Jr., and John H. Ely, and is now owned by Laura Ely Walton. The homestead farm which was left to his son John Ely, has since descended to Asher Ely, to Daniel Ely, and is now owned by William L. Ely and Charlotte Ely McLaughlin. The farm which was left to Hugh Fly, descended to John Ely, to Holcombe Ely, who sold the same about 1860 out of the family name.

The present owners of this tract of land are William M. Ely, 147 acres, William L. Fly and Charlotte Ely McLaughlin 140 acres, Laura Ely Walton 112 acres and Dr. George Morley 110 acres.

William M. Fly who owns and occupies the west farm of the tract is a direct descendant of Joshua Ely, though George Ely, Mark Ely and Isaac Ely, being the fifth generation from Joshua Ely. This farm was the home of Jonathan Ely, Esq., a descendant from Joshua Ely, Jr., and who was the father of Edward Ely, born in 1827, and afterwards consul to Bombay where he died in 1858. William L. Ely who is joint owner with his sister, occupies the homestead farm, which has descended to them from John, Asher and Daniel Ely. Laura Ely Walton, owns and occupies the farm left to George Ely, which has descended to her through the same lines as the one to her brother William M. Ely. From this it will be seen that the greater portion of this tract of land is still owned and occupied by the direct lineal descendants of the first actual settler and resident of the township, a thing which probably cannot be said of any other tract in Solebury.

The lime stone belt runs across the western half of the tract on the farms of William M. and William L. Ely. On the last named farm there is a quarry of stone, which, when burned, makes a good article of cement. There is also a good mill site on this farm, where the late Daniel Ely in former years had the reputation of making wheat flour of superior quality. There is also a mineral spring on this farm, the water having a taste of iron. The stream which flows through the centre or bottom of this valley tract has its

sources in several springs at the base of Centre Hill. The land is of the best quality, being a limestone soil in the western half, and an alluvial soil in the eastern half, and the four large farms on this tract are the equals, if not superior to any other four contiguous farms in the township of Solebury.

THE ELY FAMILY.

The descendants of Joshua Ely's sons being the first generation.

11th-mo. 22. 1758. Joshua Ely, Jr., married Elizabeth Hughes, of Plumstead. Their children were, 5.

Abner born 7-mo. 2. 1759. Joshua, born 8-mo. 19. 1760. Jonathan, born 24. 1763. Hannah, born 9-mo. 24. 1766.

9th-mo. 24. 1760. George Ely married Susan Magill, daughter of William Magill, of Solebury. Their children were, 11.

Joseph, born 8-mo. 13. 1761. Jane, born 1-mo. 5. 1764. Joshua, born 7-mo. 4. 1766. Amos, born 2-mo. 6. 1769. George, Jr., born 7-mo. 25. 1772. William, born 11mo. 26. 1774. Aaron, born 7mo. 24. 1777. Joshua, born 10-mo. 24. 1779. Mark, born 9-mo. 18. 1781. Matthias, born 9-mo. 5. 1783. Amasa, born 11-mo. 12. 1787.

11th-mo. 11. 1766. John Ely married Sarah Simecock, of New Jersey. Their children were, 5.

Mary, born 6-mo. 21. 1766. Asher, born 7-mo. 11. 1768. Elizabeth, born 2-mo. 7. 1770. Merab, born 5-mo. 29. 1771. Sarah, born 3-mo. 27. 1773.

11th-mo. 21. 1764. Hugh Ely, married Elizabeth Wilson, of Buckingham.

Their children were, 6.

Rebecca, born 8-mo. 25. 1765. Sarah, born 5-mo. 2. 1768. Hannah, born 6-mo. 30. 1771. John, born 12-mo. 19,

1773. John, born 4-mo. 9. 1778, married Rachel Hartley.

No. 3—THE PIKE TRACT.

A recital of the title to the Pike tract of land in Solebury is as follows: William Penn, by patent deed recorded in Philadelphia in book A. Vol. 3, page 236, and dated 12th-mo. 3d, 1705, granted to the said Joseph Pike, of Ireland, 624 acres of land. This tract is located in Solebury township, beginning on the river Delaware at the north line or boundary of the present borough of New Hope, and removing nearly due west about 640 perches or two miles, thence nearly north about one hundred and sixty perches to a corner. Thence nearly due east to the river Delaware and down said river the several courses thereof to the place of beginning. The entire tract being nearly two miles in length, and over half a mile in width, being equal to a square mile, or 640 acres.

By a deed of Joseph Pike to his son Ebenezer Pike, recorded in Philadelphia in book F., page 105, dated 3d-mo. 9th, 1717, said tract of 624 acres was conveyed. Ebenezer Pike by will dated 8th-mo. 19th, 1724, conveyed said tract to his son Richard Pike, of the City of Cork, Ireland.

The above mentioned and described tract of land remained unimproved for nearly 50 years after the granting of the original patent in 1705.

On January 1st, 1759, Richard Pike gave power of attorney to Charles Norris, of the city of Philadelphia, to dispose and make sale of said lands. The tract was surveyed and divided into six parcels or lots and numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 respectively, and containing from 99 acres to 128 acres respectively. In the year 1763, these lots were put up at public sale, or vendue, and some of them were sold, after which deeds were made for them as follows: Lot No. 8, containing 123 acres was sold to Joseph Eastburn for the sum of 414£. 2 shillings and 10 pence. The deed was made, 1st-mo. 27th, 1763, and is recorded at Doylestown in book D. Vol. 3, page 239, on 10th-mo. 19th, 1768.

Lot No. 9, containing 99 acres was sold to Thomas Paxson, Jr., son of Henry Paxson, of Solebury, for the sum of 468£. 16 shillings and 6 pence. The deed was made for this lot on 2d-mo. 1st, 1763, and recorded in book No. 25, page 232.

Lots No. 5 and 6 were sold together, containing 256 acres to Thomas Paxson for the sum of 578£. 10 shillings and 7 pence. The deed was made 2d-mo. 25th, 1763, and recorded in book D. Vol. 2, page 257, in 7th-mo. 18th, 1764. Lots Nos. 5 and 6 were the two eastern lots and both bordered on the river Delaware. Lots Nos. 7 and 10 were not disposed of until they year 1764, when they were sold as follows: Lot No. 7, containing 123 acres was sold to Joshua Ely for the sum of 392£., 1s., 2d. Lot No. 10, containing 100 acres was sold to Thomas Paxson, Jr., (who was the purchaser of lot No. 9 in 1763) and the deed was made 11th-mo. 19th, 1764, and recorded in book 25, page 231. The consideration, or purchase money was 498£., 16 shillings. The Solebury Friends' meeting house and graveyard are located near the northwest corner of this lot. Thus the whole of the original tract of 724 acres (old survey) was sold in about two years, bringing an aggregate price of 2352£., 7s., 1d. or the sum of \$11,760 dollars, which is an average of \$16.20 per acre.

Lot No. 5, descended by will to his son Oliver Paxson, Senior, and still remains in the possession of the Paxson family of New Hope.

Lot No. 6 was sold by Thomas Paxson and Jane his wife, to their son Jonathan Paxson in the year 1773. Jonathan Paxson and Rachel his wife, sold the same to George Ely, son of Joshua Ely. The deed of conveyance was made 3d-mo. 1st, 1774. The consideration being 500£., for the 128 acres. The property descended by will from George Ely to his son Joseph Ely, and from Joseph Ely by will to Mark Ely 40 acres, Joseph Ely, Jr., 60 acres, ——Ely, wife of Cyrus Smith 16 acres, and Tacy Ely, wife of David Balderston 14 acres.

Lot No. 7 was purchased by Joshua Ely in 1764, and descended by will to Asher Ely, again by will to his son Holcomb Ely, who sold the farm about the year 1860, when the premises passed from the Ely family.

Lot No. 8 was purchased by Joseph Eastburn, Senior, in 1763. It descended from him to his son Joseph Eastburn, Jr., in 1780, and from the heirs of Joseph Eastburn, Jr., who died in 1813, to Joseph Eastburn Reeder, who owned it until his death in 1892, when the property again descended by will to his son Eastburn Reeder the present owner and occupant.

Lot No. 9 was purchased by Thomas Paxson, Jr., in 1763, from whom it has descended by will to Aaron Paxson, Senior, to Aaron Paxson, Jr., and again by will to his two sons, Aaron Paxson and Ezra Paxson, who sold the farm to Simeon P. Hampton, a brother-in-law, in 1847, and thus this property has passed away from the name of Paxson. It has since been owned by Simon G. Gove, Merrick Reeder, David K. Reeder and William S. Closson, of New Hope.

Lot No. 10, was purchased by Thomas Paxson, Jr., in 1763, from whom it has descended by will to Aaron Paxson, Senior, to John K. Paxson, after whose death it was purchased by the oldest son William Wallace Paxson the present owner and occupant. The limestone belt crosses the Pike tract on the western end of it, on the farms of William Closson and W. W. Paxson. A singular circumstance is connected with this tract, and that is that original boundary lines have never been broken to this day, but remain as they were in 1705. The internal lines of the six lots into which the tract was divided in 1763 have been changed but very little. The present owners of the Pike tract are, the Paxson sisters 100 acres, Eastburn Reeder 130 acres, William S. Closson 97 acres, Solebury Friends' meeting 5 acres, William Wallace Paxson 117 acres, Stacy Johnson 85 acres, Samuel A. Slack 40 acres, Thomas H. Magill 60 acres, William S. Worthington 16 acres and William S. Closson 14 acres.

THE PAXSON FAMILY.

Genealogy of the Paxson family who were the principal purchasers of the Pike tract in 1763.

Thomas Paxson, Senior, was a grandson of Hon. James Paxson, member of the Provincial Assembly, and who came to America from England on ship Samuel in 1682. The first wife died at sea. His second wife was the widow Margaret Plumley whom he married in 1684. He had a son William Paxson by this marriage who married Abigail Pownall and they were the parents of Thomas Paxson, Senior.

Thomas Paxson, of Maple Grove, married Jane Canby, daughter of Thomas Canby, by whom he had eight children: viz: Joseph Paxson, to whom he left a farm at Limeport, in Solebury, Pa; Benjamin Paxson, to whom he left a farm at Aquetong, in Solebury, Pa; Oliver Paxson, to whom he left the Maple Grove farm, in Solebury, Pa; Isaiah Paxson to whom he left the farm known as Paxson's Island, in Solebury, Pa; Jacob Paxson, to whom he left a farm in Upper Solebury; Jonathan Paxson, to whom he left real and personal estate; Rachel Paxson, to whom he left personal estate; another child making the eight died young.

Oliver Paxson, of Maple Grove, married Ruth Watson by whom he had issue.

Ruth Paxson, married Hugh Ely, and who were the grandparents of Richard Elias Ely and his two sisters.

Jane Paxson, who married Ben-

jamin Parry, of Coryells Ferry, now of New Hope, and who were the grandparents of Richard Randolph Parry, who now occupies the Old Parry Mansion in New Hope.

Thomas Paxson, Jr., was a son of Henry Paxson who settled in Solebury in 1704.

3d-mo. 17, 1748. Thomas Paxson, Jr. married Sarah Harvey, at Falls Meeting. Their children were, 6.

Abraham, born 6-mo. 19, 1749. Aaron, born 8-mo. 4, 1750. Moses, born 8-mo. 23, 1754. Ann, born 7-mo. 3, 1757. Thomas, Paxson, Jr., died 1-mo. 13, 1767, aged 40 years. Sarah Paxson, died 6-mo. 16, 1762, aged 31 years.

Aaron Paxson married Letitia Knowles in 1775. There children were, 6.

Phinehas, born 3-mo. 26, 1776. Letitia, born 9-mo. 28, 1778. Ezra, born 7-mo. 1, 1780. Eliada, born 3-mo. 2, 1782. Aaron, Jr., born 5-mo. 13, 1785. John K., born 12-mo. 12, 1794.

NO. 33—WILLIAM BLACKFAN.

This tract of land occupies the southwest corner of the township. It was deeded by John Thomas and Richard Penn, part sale, and part gift, in consideration of the fact that William Blackfan was a kinsman and had lived with his mother Rebecca Crispin Blackfan, in the Penn family at Pennsburg from about the year 1700, until his marriage with Eleanor Wood, of Philadelphia, in the year 1721.

The land was surveyed and laid out 12-mo. 27, 1718, but the deed was not recorded until 2-mo. 22, 1733, in Philadelphia, book A, vol. 6, page 234. This original deed is now in the possession of Julia W. Blackfan in Trenton, N. J. The description of the tract as copied from this deed is as follows: Beginning at a marked white oak tree at a corner of Jeffrey Burgess' land, thence west by lands of the London Company (in Upper Makefield) 128 perches to a post, thence northwest by Thomas Kirk's land (in Buckingham) 172 perches to a post, thence northeast by the Manor of Highlands 152 perches to a marked black oak tree, thence southeast by said Manor lands 204 perches to a black oak in said Burgess' land, thence by said line south 84 perches to the place of beginning, containing 250 acres. William Blackfan purchased adjoining lands of the Penns as is shown by the following deed: Thomas Penn and Richard Penn to William Blackfan, deed dated 9-mo. 4, 1763, 153 acres and 154 perches, adjoining Jeffrey Burgess, Thomas Ross, and his other lands. This last purchase, William Blackfan and Eleanor his wife conveyed to their son William Blackfan, Jr., by deed dated 4-mo. 28, 1764, recorded in book 22, page 84.

William Blackfan, Jr., purchased 65 acres, 80 perches off the north side of the Burgess tract 4-mo. 2, 1763, making him the owner of about 220 acres of land. William Blackfan, Senior, died in 1771, aged 80 years. After his decease the whole 470 acres was divided between the two sons, Crispin Blackfan retaining the homestead on the western part and William Blackfan, Jr., the eastern part.

GENEALOGY.

William Blackfan, Senior, was a son of Edward Blackfan, who was a son of John Blackfan, of Stenning, county of Sussex, England. Edward Blackfan married Rebecca Crispin, daughter of William Crispin, of Kinsale, Ireland. The marriage was at Friends' meeting in Ifield, Sussex, 8-mo. 24, 1688. This marriage certificate contains the signatures as witnesses, the names of William Penn, Gulielma Maria Penn, Springett Penn, Letitia Penn and many other Friends; and it is now in the possession of William C. Blackfan, of Solebury.

Rebecca Crispin and William Penn were first cousins, her father and Admiral Penn having married sisters. Edward Blackfan died in England about the year 1690. Rebecca Blackfan and her son William went immediately to Pennsburg in Pennsylvania to live in the family of William Penn, where they continued to live until sometime after the marriage of her son William Blackfan with Eleanor Wood, of Philadelphia, 2-mo. 20, 1721. This marriage certificate was signed by Joseph Wood, Sarah Wood, Rebecca Blackfan (parents) and by many others.

The children of William and Eleanor Blackfan were six in number. Crispin Blackfan, born at Pennsburg, 4th-mo. 5th, 1722. Elizabeth Blackfan, born at Pennsburg, 3d-mo. 3d, 1724. Rebekah Blackfan, born in Solebury, 8th-mo. 10th, 1726. Sarah Blackfan, born in Solebury, 2d-mo. 3d, 1729. William Blackfan, Jr., born in Solebury, 5th-mo. 28th, 1732. Hannah Blackfan, born in Solebury, 3d-mo. 20th, 1735.

From the above record it will be seen that William Blackfan did not remove to his farm in Solebury until the year 1825 or 6. He removed his certificate from Falls meeting to Buckingham 5th-mo. 1727.

Crispin Blackfan married Martha Davis, daughter of Reese Davis, of Solebury, at Buckingham meeting, 4-mo. 14, 1756. Their children were nine in number, viz: Edward, who married Mary Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith in 1781. Hannah, who married Stephen Betts, son of Thomas Betts in 1786. Letitia, who married Thomas Smith, of Wrightstown in 1784. Sarah, who married Stephen Wilson, of Buckingham in 1779. Rebecca, who married Isaac Wilson, of Bucingham in 1779. Martha, who married Elijah Tyson, of Abington in 1796. Eleanor, who married David Smith, of Buckingham in 1790. Elizabeth, who married John Simpson, of Solebury in 1795. Esther, who married Jonathan Lloyd, of Horsham in 1797.

William Blackfan, Jr., married Esther Dawson, daughter of Thomas Dawson, of Solebury, 4-mo. 19, 1758. Their children were eleven in number. Elizabeth, born 2d-mo. 23d, 1759, married Watson Fell, of Solebury, in 1784. Rachel, born 8th-mo. 29th, 1760, married Edward Chapman, of Wrightstown, in 1794. John, born 2d-mo. 20th, 1762, married Martha Quinby, of New Jersey, in 1786. Hannah, born 7th-mo. 17th, 1764, married Samuel Smith, in 1795. Sarah, born 10th-mo. 25th, 1766,

married Samuel Godfrey, of Maryland, in 1796. Agnes, born 3d-mo. 10th, 1769, married John Schofield, of Solebury, in 1797. Thomas, born 2d-mo. 8th, 1771, unmarried. William, born 3d-mo. 15th, 1773, died in infancy. William, born 7th-mo. 23d, 1774, died in infancy. Aaron, born 8th-mo. 11th, 1776, died in infancy. Jesse, born 2d-mo. 17th, 1779, married Jane Deffendorf, of New York.

The daughters of William and Eleanor Blackfan married as follows: Elizabeth, married Hugh Ely, of Buckingham, and had six children, viz: John, William, Elizabeth, Hugh, Jesse and Joseph. Sarah, married Richard Wood, of Philadelphia, and had two children: James, and Hannah, who married Isaac Norris. Rebecca, married Joseph Bye, of Buckingham; no children. Hannah, married Thomas Paxson, of Solebury; no children.

Edward Blackfan, son of Crispin and Martha Blackfan, who married Mary Smith, in 1781, had four children, viz: Crispin, who married Eleanor, daughter of Elisha Wilkinson, had three children by said marriage. His second wife was Hannah, also a daughter of Elisha Wilkinson, and had four children, viz: John, Joseph, Ogden and Elizabeth.

Samuel, who married, Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Eastburn, of Solebury, in 1813, by which marriage he had three children, viz: William, Moses E., and Mary Blackfan. The homestead farm of William and Eleanor Blackfan was successively owned and occupied by his son, Crispin Blackfan, his grandson, Edward Blackfan, until his grandson, Edward Blackfan, and great-grandson, Samuel Blackfan, until his death about 1840, and afterwards by his widow, Elizabeth E. Blackfan, until 1860. This farm is now owned by Charles S. Atkinson and wife.

The eastern portion of the tract owned by William Blackfan, Jr., subsequently came into the possession of John Schofield, who married Agnes, daughter of William Blackfan, Jr., in

1797. This farm is now owned by John S. Williams, a grandson of John Schofield.

A portion of the homestead farm of 118 acres subsequently came into the possession of John Simpson, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Crispin and Martha Blackfan, in 1795. It then descended to his son, Robert Simpson, who married Martha, daughter of Jacob Janney.

NO. 34—JEFFREY BURGESS.

This is the oldest tract in lower Solebury and contained 200 acres. William Penn by his commissioners, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan, by their deed dated 9th-mo. 18th, 1715, conveyed 200 acres of land to Jeffrey Burgess, of Solebury.

This tract is bounded on the north by the Ross tract, on the west by the Blackfan tract, on the south by the London Company, and on the east by land subsequently conveyed to Robert Thompson. Jeffrey Burgess by his will dated 8th-mo. 10th, 1754, left the same 200 acres to his son, John Burgess.

John Burgess and Sarah, his wife, by their deed dated 3d-mo. 11th, 1763, conveyed the same to Joseph Burgess, and he the same year conveyed 65 acres of the tract to William Blackfan, Jr.

The remaining 135 acres of this tract was divided into two farms, one of which, 89 acres, came into the possession of Isaac Simpson, son of John Simpson, and was owned in 1859 by William N. Simpson, son of Robert Simpson, and grandson of John Simpson, who married Elizabeth Blackfan, in 1795. The remaining portion of the tract about 60 acres, was owned by James Briggs in 1859. It is now owned and occupied by Charles Janney.

Jeffrey Burgess was a member of the Society of Friends. He bought a certificate from Morley Monthly Meeting, Cheshire, England, to Friends in Pennsylvania, dated 10th-mo. 6th, 1705. This certificate was received and recorded at Middletown meeting. The tract of land located by Jeffrey Burgess, was mainly bottom land adjoining Pidcock's creek, and is some of the best in Solebury, extending to the Makefield line, where it joins land owned by the London Company.

NO. 35—THOMAS ROSS.

Patent, Thomas Richard and John Penn to Thomas Ross, 1737—154 acres and allowance of 6 per cent. for highways. Laid out on map Manor of Highlands in 1755 as about 172 acres.

Beginning corner of John Pidcock N 276 perches, thence by vacant land, west 160 perches, thence south 112 perches partly by land of William Blackfan, thence east by Jeffrey Burgess 120 perches, south by same 160 perches, east 41 perches to beginning.

He by will 1784 directs same to be sold.

Thomas Ross et. al. executor. Thomas Ross, deceased, to Jacob VanHorn, January 27, 1787. Deed book 23, page 268. 206 acres being above tract, 50 acres of 200 a tract patented to Thomas Ross 1765 and 2 acres, 65 perches, purchased by Jeffrey Burgess in 1755.

January 29, 1787, deed book 23, page 270, Jacob VanHorn to Thomas Ross above three tracts.

November 14, 1789, deed book 25, page 242, Thomas Ross and Keziah, his wife to William Neeley 23 acres, 130 perches.

Thomas and Richard Penn made deed to Thomas Ross, of Solebury, for 200 acres of land in the Manor of Highlands, on the south side. The deed was dated 5-mo. 20, 1765. Thomas Ross was the accredited owner before this deed was made to him. The deed is recorded in book 22, page 143. It joined the Simpson tract on the north, on the top of the mountain, on the west the Blackfan tract, on the south the Burgess tract, and on the east the Smith tract.

Thomas Ross and Kesiah, his wife, sold 150 acres of this land to their son John Ross 8-mo. 20, 1768. Book 13, page 22. Thomas Ross married Kesiah Wilkinson in 1731, and John Ross, their son, married Mary Duer, in 1754. The land subsequently came into the possession of Judge John Ross, of Doylestown, whose son Thomas Ross, Esq., of

Doylestown, sold the farm in Solebury of 155 acres to Edward Vansent 4-mo. 1, 1853. Deed book 83, page 512. The remaining portion of this tract about 50 acres was owned by Watson P. Marill in 1859 and still belongs to his estate.

WILL OF THOMAS ROSS.

The will of Thomas Ross, of Solebury, recorded in book 4, page 505, devises to his wife Kesiah, beds, bedding and bed furniture, her Bible, and what pewter she may claim, also two rooms in the new end of the house which she may choose. The executors were to sell his land in one year after his decease, and the interest of £200 to be paid annually to his wife, and then to go to his son Thomas Ross. To my son, John Ross, £200. To my son John Ross' sons, Isaiah and Joseph Ross, £40. To my son-in-law Thomas Smith, £50. The sum of £5 to be applied to building a school house in my neighborhood. All the rest and residue of my estate to my son Thomas Ross. The executors were his son Thomas Ross and nephew, John Chapman. The witnesses were David Lewis, Rebekah Lewis, Peter D. Cattell. The will was proven 4-mo. 12, 1784.

WILL OF KESIAH ROSS

The will of Kesiah Ross, book 5, page 18. Proven 1-mo. 13, 1787. To my son John Ross, my Bible, bake iron, tea kettle, brass kettle, and one coverlet. To Mary Ross, wife of my son, John Ross, my long cloak, all my short gowns, six shifts, all my caps, (excepting four, one check apron, one white apron, two pair of sheets, one pair of flax linen, with the other of flax tow; my warming pan, six pewter plates and large pewter basin.

To my granddaughter, Kesiah Eastburn, wife of Benjamin Eastburn, my best gown, two pair of sheets, one huck, a back table-cloth. To my granddaughter, Margaret Smith, one feather-bed and bedding, one cravate gown, a skirt, a quilted petticoat, a white apron, a check apron and four caps. To my granddaughter Patience Ross, a small brass kettle, a handkerchief, two pillow-cases. All the rest of my wearing apparel and household goods to my two granddaughters, Kesiah Smith and Susanna Smith.

To my son Thomas Ross, 4 shillings. To my grandson Samuel Smith, son of my daughter, Mary, £3. Residue to be sold. The executor was William Blackfan. The witnesses were Crispin Blackfan and Thomas Smith.

From the will of Thomas Ross, Senior, it appears that he had sons, Thomas and John Ross, and a daughter, Mary, who married Thomas S. Smith in 1750, and a daughter—who married a——Chapman.

The deed made by Thomas Ross, Esq., to Edward Vansent in 1853, contains the following recital: "Whereas, Thomas Ross by his indenture dated 3-mo. 28, 1796, granted to Thomas Ross, Jr., three several tracts of land in Solebury, containing together 206 acres, 65 perches." This shows that in 1796 the whole 200 acres had come into the possession of Thomas Ross, Jr. The

Will of Thomas Ross, dated August 29th, 1814, devised the whole of his estate, real and personal to his brother, John Ross, of Easton. Will book 9, page 73. This was the will of Thomas Ross, formerly of Newtown, then of New Hope, and included the farm in Solebury.

The will of John Ross, Esq., recorded in book 11, page 119, dated 3-mo. 5, 1834, makes the following bequests: 1 John Ross, of Doylestown, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, etc.

To my wife 20 acres of land near the Presbyterian meeting house in Doylestown, during life, and after her decease, to my son Thomas in trust, for the use of my son John during life, and after his death to my daughter, Adalaide Ross. His executors were directed to place out and keep at interest \$12,000 in land security, or Government stocks, the interest to be applied to the support of my wife, and son John, during life. All my land in Northampton county, and houses and lots in Easton, to my three children, Camilla Ikrie, William Ross and Jenkins Ross. Camilla's share to her husband Peter Ihrie, in trust for her sole and separate use. To my son Thomas, the house and lot where he now lives in Doylestown, and the farm in Solebury.

The executors were his three sons, Thomas, William and Jenkins Ross. The witnesses were Charles Huston and Th. Kittera. From the above will it appears that Judge Ross left five children, viz: Camilla, Thomas, William, Jenkins and Adalaide. The name of the wife not being mentioned in the will.

Thomas Ross was born in 1708, in Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America in 1728, and settled first in Upper Makefield. He probably brought a sister with him, for the records show that Elizabeth Ross married Thomas Bye, in 1732. Thomas Ross joined the Society of Friends at Wrightstown, in 1729, and became a distinguished minister in the Society. He married Kesiah Wilkinson in 1831. He purchased land in Solebury in 1765. In 1784 he sailed for England on a religious visit, where he died in 1786, in the 78th year of his age.

The children of John Ross who married Mary Duer were seven in number, viz: Sarah Ross, born 10-mo. 1, 1755, and died in 1760. Thomas Ross, born 6-mo. 24, 1757. Kesiah Ross, born 3-mo. 3, 1760, married Benjamin Eastburn in 1778. John Ross, Jr., born 5-mo. 2, 1762. Joseph Ross, born 5-mo. 29, 1764. Isaiah Ross, born 12-mo. 18, 1766. Mary Ross, born 4-mo. 21, 1769.

John Ross died intestate, and Thomas Ross, his nephew administered to his estate in 1811.

NO. 36—ROBERT THOMPSON.

The title to this tract of land, as it appears on record is as follows: The deed made to Robert Thompson contains this recital: The proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania to William Coleman, Esq., of Philadelphia; then James Hamilton and wife, of Philadelphia; William Allen and wife, of Philadelphia; Lawrence Growden, of Bucks county; Langhorne Biles and wife, of Bucks county; Joseph Turner and wife, and William Plumstead and wife, all united in a deed to Robert Thompson, of Solebury; the land being meted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a tree by the river Delaware, corner of Gilbert Wheeler's land (in Upper Makefield) thence up the river 216 perches, thence south 88 perches, west 342 perches to a corner; thence south 3 1/4 perches, east 241 perches to a corner; thence north 78 perches, east 491 perches by Gilbert Wheeler's land to the place of beginning, containing 505 acres, recorded in book 10, page 229, in the year 1761. There was an allowance of six per cent. made for roads and highways.

This tract occupies the southeastern corner of Solebury. Robert Thompson was a farmer, and also a miller. He married Hannah Delapaine Simpson, widow of John Simpson, the first, and had one child, Elizabeth Thompson, who was born 11-mo. 29, 1748. It is related that William Neely, who was born in Ireland, 8-mo. 31, 1742, came to this country when a small boy with his widowed mother. He learned the milling business with Robert Thompson and married his daughter, Elizabeth Thompson, 6-mo. 24, 1766. They had two children: Jane Neely and Robert T. Neely.

Jane Neely married John Poor and they had five children, viz: Daniel Poor, who married Maria Merrick. Jane Poor, who married Charles Boss, and Second Josiah Hart, of New Jersey. Eliza Poor, who died in infancy. Hannah Poor, who married Solomon Updyke. Eliza Poor, 2d, who also died young.

Robert Thompson Neely married Sarah Beaumont, daughter of John Beaumont. They had three children, viz: John T. Neely, who married Clarissa Johnson. Jane Neely, who married Jared Boyd. Elizabeth T. Neely, who married William Hough.

Robert Thompson died in 1804, aged 82 years. Elizabeth Thompson Neely died in 1834, aged 86 years.

This tract of land was divided after the death of Robert T. Neely into three farms as follows: John T. Neely, 207 acres; Jane, wife of Jared Boyd, 167 acres; Elizabeth T., wife of William Hough, 150 acres. The Thompson Memorial Presbyterian church is on this tract of land, and Pidcock's creek flows through it furnishing the power for the mill. The farm owned by John T. Neely is now owned by Reuben High; the farm owned by Jared Boyd is now owned by Thomas Beaumont, and the farm owned by William Hough is now owned by Andrew Wiley.

The children of John T. Neely were William, unmarried; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Hart; R. Johnson, who married Betty Ridley, of Virginia; Sarah Jane, unmarried; Hannah Maria, who died young; John R., who married Fanny Walker; Anna M. and Catharine, both of whom died young.

The children of Jane Neely, who married Jared Boyd, were five in number, viz: Sarah N. Boyd, born 5-mo. 26, 1825, unmarried. Robert N. Boyd, born 12-mo. 26, 1826, married Eliza Lefterts. Jane Boyd, born 2-mo. 4, 1829, unmarried. Amanda M. Boyd, born 1-mo. 14, 1833, married Samuel T. Buckman. Clarissa Boyd, died young. Jared Boyd died in 1863, and Jane Boyd died in 1882.

The children of Elizabeth T. Neely, who married William Hough were two in number, viz: Sarah Elizabeth Hough, who married Dr. George F. Parry. Robert N. Hough, who died in 1864.

NOS. 37 and 38—THOMAS SMITH.

Thomas Smith, of Solebury, was a grandson of William Smith, of Wrightstown, who came from Yorkshire, England, and who married Mary Croasdale, 9-mo. 20, 1690. He was a son of William Smith, who married Rebecca Wilson, daughter of Stephen and Sarah Wilson in 1723. Thomas Smith was born 10-mo. 30, 1728 and he married Sarah Townsend, daughter of Stephen Townsend in 1752.

The children of Thomas and Sarah Smith were nine, viz: William, born 8-mo. 23, 1753, married Sarah Buckman in 1780. Sarah, born 10-mo. 25, 1755, married John Smith. May, born 3-mo. 3, 1758 married Edward Blackfan in 1782. Thomas, born 7-mo. 6, 1760, married Letitia Blackfan in 1783. Rebecca, born 1-mo. 31, 1763, married Samuel Brewer. Stephen, born 10-mo. 28, 1765, married Esther Worstall and went West. Isaac, born 4-mo. 22, 1767, unmarried. Joseph, born 12-mo. 31, 1770, married and settled in Lecoming county, Pa. John, born 9-mo. 11, 1773, married Mary Worstall and went West.

The children of William Smith, who married Sarah Buckman, of Newtown, in 1780 were ten, viz: William, born 1781, married Sarah Moore, of New Jersey. Sarah, born 1783, married James Worstall. Mary, born 1785, married John Watts. Esther, born 1787, married Thomas Hutchinson. Jacob B., born 1789, married Martha Betts in 1814. Amos, born 1791, married Mary Walton. Rebecca, born 1794, unmarried. Samuel, born 1797, deceased. Jane, born 1798, married John Linton. John, born 1803, married Agnes Hallowell.

William Smith, son of William and Sarah Buckman Smith, married Sarah Moore, daughter of Stephen Moore, of New Jersey, and had three children, viz: Martha M., died aged 21 years. Rebecca, married William Janney in 1830. William M., died aged 21 years.

Rebecca Smith, who married William Janney in 1830 had nine children, viz: Richard H., William S., Sarah S., Stephen M., Oliver, George, Martha A., Rebecca J. and M. Ella. Richard H. Janney married Mary Hibbs, daughter of William Hibbs, of Pineville, and is the present owner and occupant of the principal part of tract No. 37, which

has been the homestead from the time of the first purchase in 1784, until the present time. The title to tract No. 37 is as follows: The Hon. John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, Esq., sold to Thomas Smith 187 acres of land in the Manor of Highlands, south side. The deed was made 9-mo. 30, 1784, and the consideration was £350. lawful silver money of Pennsylvania. There was an allowance of six acres to be made for roads and highways, which was stated in the deed to be the usual allowance, and would make the tract 200 acres of modern survey. This tract was bounded by the Ross tract on the west, the Thompson tract on the south, by Beaumont and Pidcock on the east, and by tract No. 38 on the north.

The title to tract No. 38 which had been purchased previously is as follows: The Proprietaries of Penn to Thomas Smith by deed dated July 11th, 1770 for 196 acres, part of the Manor of Highlands: Beginning at a corner of

John Pidcock's land by the river Delaware south 86 degrees, east 21 perches, thence north 35 degrees, west 111 perches by Beaumont's land, thence south 86 degrees, west 114 perches by Humphrey's land, thence north 2 degrees, west 122 perches, thence south 89 degrees, west 13½ perches, thence north 1 degree, west 209 perches by land late of Thomas Phillips, thence north 87 degrees, east 105 perches by William Yardley's land to a marked tree by the river, thence down the rive 446 perches to the place of beginning, containing 196½ acres. This purchase of land made Thomas Smith owner of all the river front lying between the Heath tract, No. 5, on the north, and the Thompson tract, No. 36, on the south, 446 perches, or one mile and nearly a half.

The title to tract No. 37, purchased by Thomas Smith in 1784, descended to William Smith 4-mo. 1, 1799. From William Smith it has descended to his grandson Richard H. Janney, who is the owner and occupant of 150 acres of this tract. This original tract must have extended east to the river, for I find by deed dated 4-mo. 1, 1807, that John Smith, youngest son of Thomas Smith, sold to Charles and John Pidcock, of Amwell, N. J., recorded in book 37, page 459. This land then sold was bounded and described, as follows: 1st, north 72 degrees, east 22 perches by Thomas Cooper's land, thence north 5 degrees, west 69 perches by the same, thence north 77 degrees, east 79 perches by Garret Meldrum's land to low water mark in the river Delaware, thence down the river 190 perches, thence south 78 degrees, west 23 perches by Robert Neely's land, thence north 38 degrees, west 33 perches by Thomas Smith's land, thence north 46 degrees, west 86 perches by the same, thence north 4 degrees, west 46 perches to place of beginning, containing 127 acres.

Thomas Smith by his will dated 8-mo. 8, 1798 conveyed his real estate to his sons Thomas and John Smith.

The block of land contained in tracts No. 37 and 38 was found to contain considerably more than 400 acres of land which had been sold to Thomas Smith in 1770 and 1784.

I find on record that the Hon. John Penn, Jr., and Hon. John Penn, Senior, by their attorney John T. Mufflin, Esq., sold 170 acres to Samuel Lewis. The deed is dated June 1st, 1790, recorded in book 25, page 455. This land is in the Manor of Highlands, and adjoined lands of Thomas Smith, John Simpson, William McGill and others.

Samuel Lewis sold this tract of land to Thomas Cooper May 5th, 1796, and a portion of it remained in the Cooper family, until a year or two ago when it was sold to Judge Edward M. Paxson, of Buckingham. The other and western portion of the tract was sold to Watson P. Magill, and is now known as the Highland Manor Farm. This land has been the home of the Coopers, Thomas Cooper, Joseph Cooper and Charles Cooper from 1796 to 1896—100 years.

These tracts being mountain soil, are well adapted to fruit growing, and indeed all the Manor of Highland's soil have been the natural home of the peach and other fruits, for many years in Solebury.

From Philadelphia Record
June 10, 1934

Newtown

FAMOUS TREASURES WILL BE DISPLAYED BY OLD RESIDENTS

Taverns Expected to Do
Business as of Yore;
Homecoming Friday.

*This is the eighth of a series
of articles recalling forgotten
scenes and legends concerning
historic towns of Pennsylvania.*

By HENRY S. BECK

Today Newtown will begin a week's celebration of her birthday. It is just 250 years since William Penn, looking across the flowering fields to the dense and awesome forest stretches of Bucks county, said to the little band that had accompanied him up the Delaware on horseback: "This is the site of my new town!"

Today is Church Day in Newtown, with special services in all churches this morning and a community service this afternoon at the Old Presbyterian Church, where Hessian prisoners were quartered following the Battle of Trenton. Dr. Wilmer Krusen will make an address at this service.

On Tuesday the Newtown Exchange Club will be host at a banquet in the dining hall of the George School. Lowell Thomas, famous radio commentator, will speak.

Wednesday will be New Century Club Day. The club will exhibit antiques at their clubrooms all day, serving tea to guests expected from all parts of Pennsylvania. Visitors will be taken on tours of the town, viewing many shrines remaining from the era when Newtown served as county seat of Bucks.

Thursday has been set aside by the celebration committee as School Day. The senior class of Newtown High School will present an historical pageant in the afternoon at Newtown Hall. Graduation exercises will take place that night in the same hall.

Home-Coming Set for Friday

The Newtown Chamber of Commerce will take charge on Friday, having arranged to use the Friends' Meeting House grounds for a homecoming day. Former residents, many of them prominent in other communities in which they have now taken up residence, are expected to take part in discussions, musical programs and an oldtimers' baseball game in the evening.

Saturday will be Firemen's Day, with a parade that will see all fire companies of Bucks county in competition for prizes. Other firemen from Montgomery county, as well as from towns along the Delaware shore in New Jersey, will be in line. Prominent speakers will make brief addresses.

Although the week's program will do signal honor to pioneers and their day in the shadow of the very buildings they knew so well, Newtown today prides itself on its mien of historic appreciation and alert modernity. The center of six improved highways, it is a town of well-lighted streets, six churches, civic clubs, a century-old library, modern shops, a pottery and balanced community life.

However, Newtown in its celebration is marking the passage of time, the integrity of its founders and the well-ordered beginnings that weathered political and religious storms through years that one author has aptly captioned "Days of Delusion."

There is a house that rests on foundations that once served the dungeon of the old jail and county buildings, erected in 1726. The second treasury building remains to tell of 1796, when depredations of the Doan boys in earlier years violated the strong box and made "fool-proof" quarters a public necessity. The Court Inn, where jubilant prisoners drank the health of their triumphant legal representatives, stands but slightly altered from its first years, which began when Joseph Thornton was minehost, in 1733.

Temperance House and Other Inns

The Bird-In-Hand Tavern, with its small windows and wide, overhanging roof, stands to tell of years between 1726 and 1812, when it quenched many a thirst before the county seat was moved to Doylestown. Just north of the Bird-in-Hand and once separated from it by a driveway now filled in by a tiny dwelling, is old Justice's Inn, erected in 1768, where the more "high hat" members of the bar avoided mingling with the so-called rowdies who frequented other nearby public houses. The Temperance House, whose very name brings back those days when Quakers frowned on strong liquor except at weddings and funerals, was built, piece by piece, from 1769. The Brick Hotel is possibly the most imposing hostelry doing business in Newtown today. Here Joseph Archambault, one of the guard chosen to go to St. Helena with Napoleon, set up a tavern to entertain his former army associates, at the sign of the "Red Lion."

Newtown, too, has a "Washington's headquarters." Here, within walls that have been little changed, Washington spent two days following the Battle of Trenton, December 25, 1776. The house of Treasurer Hart, where the official was overcome and robbed by the Doan outlaws, is also intact and serving as a picturesque residence. The sites of the home of James Yeates, first settler, who took part in the famous Walking Purchase of land from the Indians; of the old tanyard, where the Worstell family continued a business from 1774 to 1882, and of the old Yellow School, where the first free institution of its kind was erected in 1827, will also figure in the week's activities.

Adelina Patti Ring

Will Be Displayed

In the old Episcopal Church of St. Luke there is a Della Robbia reredos, of which the only other replica is in the Metropolitan Museum of New York. This work of art, installed to the memory of Horace G. Reeder, has a fine Colonial setting and will be viewed by many visitors.

Many other treasures, such as a ring given by Adelina Patti and now in possession of the recipient's daughter, Mrs. David Feaster; a spool of silk woven in days when Newtown was in the throes of the "multi-multi-caulis fever" and believed it would become the center of a world-wide silk industry, and countless relics, will

be shown in houses still occupied by descendants of the first village founders.

The celebration committee has been working many months on its program. J. Wilmer Lundy, energetic president, is a descendant of Richard Lundy, one of Bucks county's first settlers, whose home is still to be visited near Hollicong, where admirers of Booker T. Washington once sought to establish a country club exclusively for colored sportsmen. Other members of the committee are Ada P. Fabian, vice president; William S. Tomlinson, secretary; Roland W. Porter, Edward R. Barnsley, Walter H. Mohr, John S. Wright, Lewis W. Fitzgerald, Morris Savidge, Stanley A. Watson, Mrs. W. A. Roberts, R. John Foster, Charles V. Urban, Mrs. J. Wilmer Lundy and David C. Voorhees.

The unusual feature of the celebration is that it is an affair in which adjoining counties will participate. It is not exclusively Newtown's rejoicing, by any means. Folk from Bristol, Langhorne, Hulmeville, Morrisville, Yardley, Trenton, Tullytown, Fallsington, Feasterville, Doylestown, Quakertown and many other places will gather to remember days when roads echoed to the tread of the military forces of several wars, cheers and shouts of welcome to Lafayette, and acclamation to the first experimenters who brought lasting fame through important inventions to this corner of the Commonwealth.

It is perhaps significant, too, that the celebration begins today, Sunday, with devotions in various churches, for it was in the religious life and activities that Newtown made so solid a beginning. So zealous, in fact, were the first church groups, that competition in church interest colored every day.

Nor was that competition a matter of a few flares in the dark sent up at intervals with years between. From those Sunday morning Friends' meetings of long ago, when settlers were penalized for lack of regularity in attendance, when young women preserved forgotten modesty in descending from horseback on stone "upping-blocks" that remain everywhere in almost every meeting-house yard, Pennsylvania roads were crowded with itinerant preachers. Hospitality and an enviable lack of bigotry awaited all who expressed their conceptions of God and His worship, even though some were highly original.

Shakers Firm Believers in Second Coming

Chance mention in these articles of a wandering band of Shakers who chanced down the river road toward Philadelphia in the 1780's, elicited two letters last week, one doubting that the followers of Ann Lee ventured this far South and another asking information concerning the rise

and tenets of a sect whose last members must be scattered through the hills of Pennsylvania, the mountains of New York and way-places of New England.

It is not too much to believe—in fact, there is historical record to prove that Ann (or Anna) Lee visited Andalusia and other villages in person after she had come from England. The Shakers founded one of the earliest communistic sects, officially known as "The United Believers in Christ's Second Coming" and "The Millenial Church."

The Millerites, associated with William Miller, decided that Christ would appear a second time in the clouds of heaven some time between 1843 and 1844, first basing their figuring on Hebraic dating in conjunction with the prophecies of Daniel and later switching to Roman calendars when nothing happened. So firm was the faith of some in Miller's preaching at mass meetings in Massachusetts, New Jersey and even Philadelphia, that many bought white robes, erased their debts and climbed to rooftops.

Others likewise moved, some with minds psychologically affected by the appearance of a comet and other starry wonders, included not only the Shakers, but also a converted Jew, Joseph Wolff, as well as Harriet Livermore, beautiful and eccentric daughter of a Massachusetts Congressman, and Lady Hester Stanhope, niece of William Pitt, granddaughter of Lord Chatham. This lady, in Whittier's poem, "Snowbound," is called "The Crazy Queen of Lenanon."

Wolff predicted the second advent for 1847—and lost. Miss Livermore not only went about preaching the Second Coming, but advocated deportation of the American Indians to Palestine in time for the Millennial, saying she had convincing proof that the Redskin was a member of the Lost Tribe of Israel. Lady Stanhope lived in Kent, England, until her father's temper sent her scurrying to her grandmother's house at Burton Pynsent. In 1803 she became the manager of her uncle's household, later serving as his secretary.

Proving Communism Is Not Very New

Lady Stanhope went farther. She settled among the Druses atop Mount Lebanon, living in the lonely villa of Djoun, about eight miles from Sidon, and waiting, obviously, for the Lord's appearing. She gained absolute authority among surrounding tribesmen and Ibrahim Pasha, about to raid Syria in 1832, felt her so important that he sought her pledge of neutrality. She died June 23, 1839, among broken dreams, a retinue of servants assembled by a mannish imperiousness and two pure white Arabian horses, on one of which she had expected to ride to heaven with the other reverently reserved for the Lord.

Modern Communists ought to look back to the Shakers and realize that their views are ancient stuff. The ideals of the Shaker community were common possession of property, a life of celibacy, confession of sin, power of physical disease and separation from the world and its lures!

Disease, according to the first Shakers, was a sin against God. The theory of separation from the world expressed itself in the establishment of "families" of from 30 to 90 members, all living in one house, curiously constructed, with floors assigned alternately to men and women. The distinctive merit of celibacy was an original tenet of the first Shakers in England, where the society had its beginning in a Quaker revival, with Jane and James Wardley the leaders, a leadership to which Ann Lee succeeded. The Shakers did not prohibit marriage, but they refused to accept it as a Christian institution, considering it less perfect than the celibate state.

Ann Lee and her group of six men and two women came to America because of persecution and what, Ann claimed, was a revelation. After a two years' stay in New York city they settled in Watervliet, N. Y., where the second Shaker society in this country was founded. The first was in New Lebanon, N. Y., following the religious revival of 1780, taking on specific organization in 1787. Mother Lee, with her preaching and with her followers providing weird singing and dancing, moved down the Delaware shore, shocking the pious Quakers of early Pennsylvania towns.

There were converts in Pennsylvania, but it seems that at the time of Ann's death, in 1784, the chief disciples were to be found in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. A group came out of the Kentucky revival of 1800-1802 when the group

at New Lebanon sent three members to expound their doctrines.

As our inquirers apparently do not know, the Shakers held that God was both male and female and that Adam, having been created in the image of God, had in him the nature of both sexes.

'Male and Female Embodied in One'

Even the angels and departed spirits shared this unusual plane. Christ, said the Shakers, was one of the superior spirits who appeared in Jesus, the son of a Jewish carpenter, representing the male principle, just as Ann Lee, the daughter of an English blacksmith, represented the female. In Mother Lee, it was their belief, the promise of the Second Coming was fulfilled and so the establishment of Christ's second kingdom on earth began with the founding of the Millennial Church.

Today, as Newtown's churches are recalling the first days when it was necessary for homes that could not afford a wandering tailor, to weave, cut and sew its own clothes, those first Shakers who outlawed any adornments, made their own cloth and subsisted by making leather, selling herbs and garden seeds, must be remembered too. In so many ways the beliefs of the Quakers were similar—and in as many they were vastly different.

In 1874 there were 58 Shaker communities with 2415 souls, owning about 100,000 acres of land and scattered over a wide area. In 1905 there were but 1000 members and we have reason to believe that there are one-tenth of this number today who have not merged their ideas and ideals with other Adventists.

Earliest years of Pennsylvania, when Father Penn vainly hoped for retirement to his country manor, when the stocks was a public amusement on the village common, when women were branded for "unmentionable" offenses, when a hanging was cause for a county holiday scene, when Washington dined officers of captured enemy forces and when human affection was as binding as any contract—all these are recalled with difficulty or imagined only with great effort in many provinces.

Not so with Newtown, 250 years young today!

